

Glacier Lake Identification and Mapping Using Remote Sensing Data

B.Simhadri Rao

Engineer'G' & Head, WRAD
Water Resources Group

National Remote Sensing Centre

Presentation Outline

- *Introduction to Remote Sensing*
- *Identification of Glacier Lakes
(Optical RS data)*
- *Identification of Glacier Lakes
(Microwave RS data)*
- *Monitoring of Glacier Lakes*
- *Updated Database of Himalayan
Glacier Lakes*



Brief

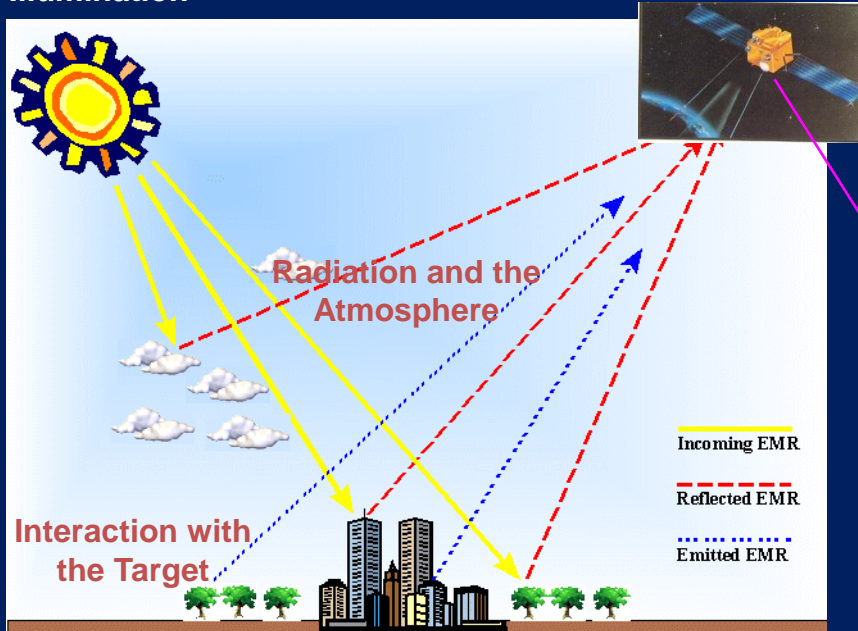
Introduction to Remote Sensing



Remote Sensing

Energy Source
or Illumination

Recording of Energy
by the Sensor



Remote Sensing is the technology of obtaining information about an object, area or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in physical contact with the object, area or phenomenon under investigation and deriving information about them.

Transmission

**The process of
Remote Sensing**

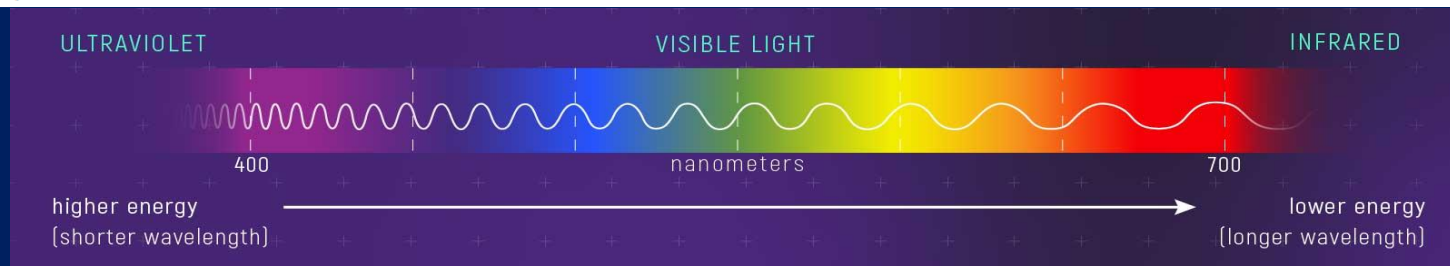
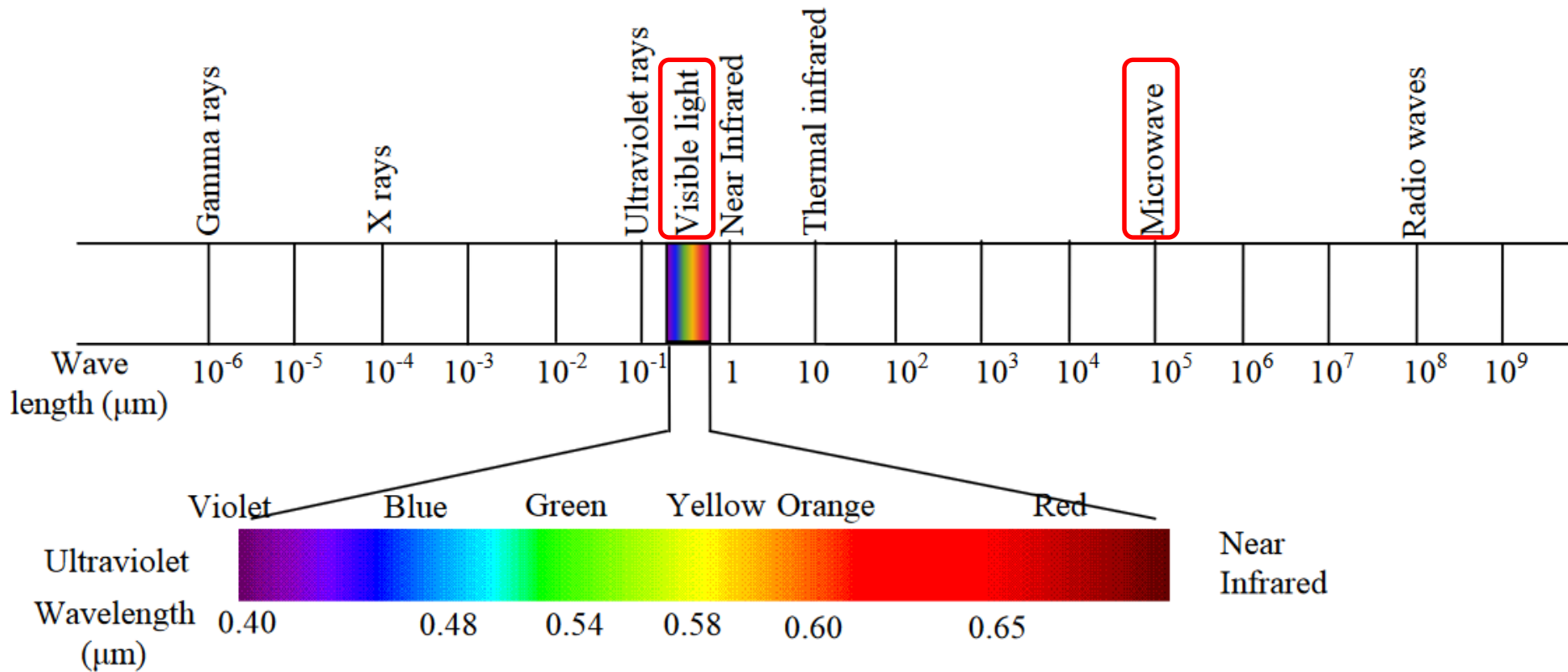
Interpretation,
Analysis &
Application



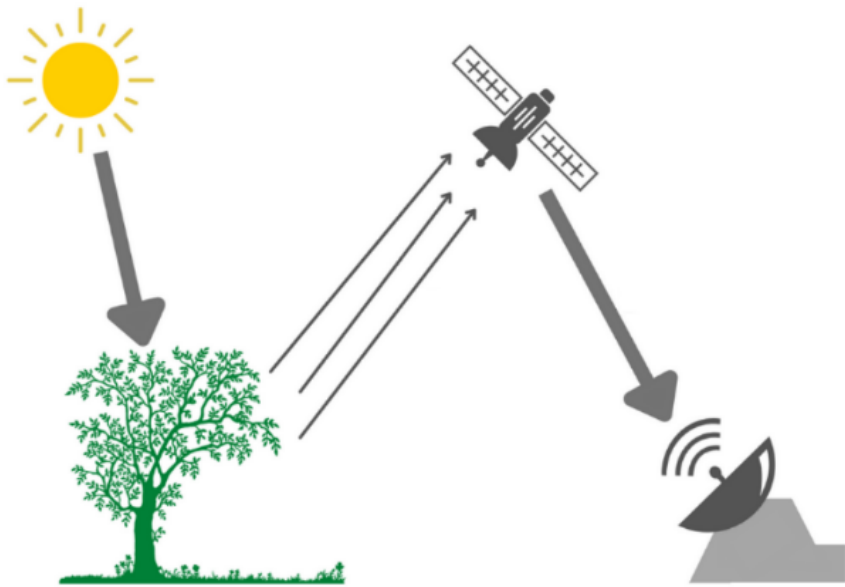
Reception &
Processing



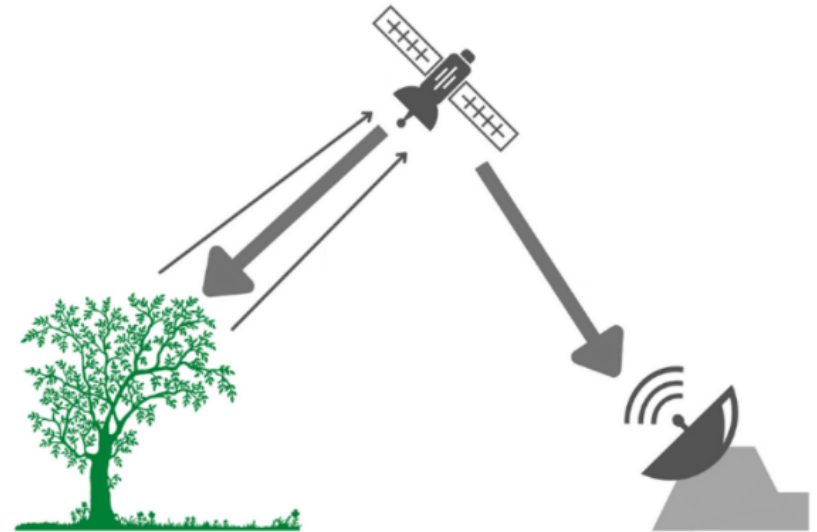
The Electromagnetic Spectrum



Passive and Active Sensors



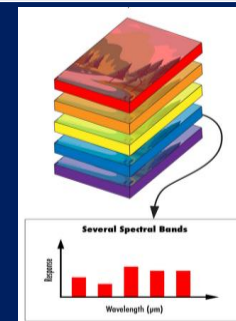
Passive remote sensing



Active remote sensing

- **Passive sensors** detect sunlight radiation reflected from the earth and thermal radiation in the **visible and infrared** of the **electromagnetic spectrum**.
- **Active sensors** (example: Radar) **emit own source of radiation to monitor the earth surface or atmospheric features**.
 - Weather independent: microwave radiation can penetrate clouds, light rain and snow.
 - Sunlight independent: can be operated day and night

Optical Imaging



Natural Colour Composite (321)

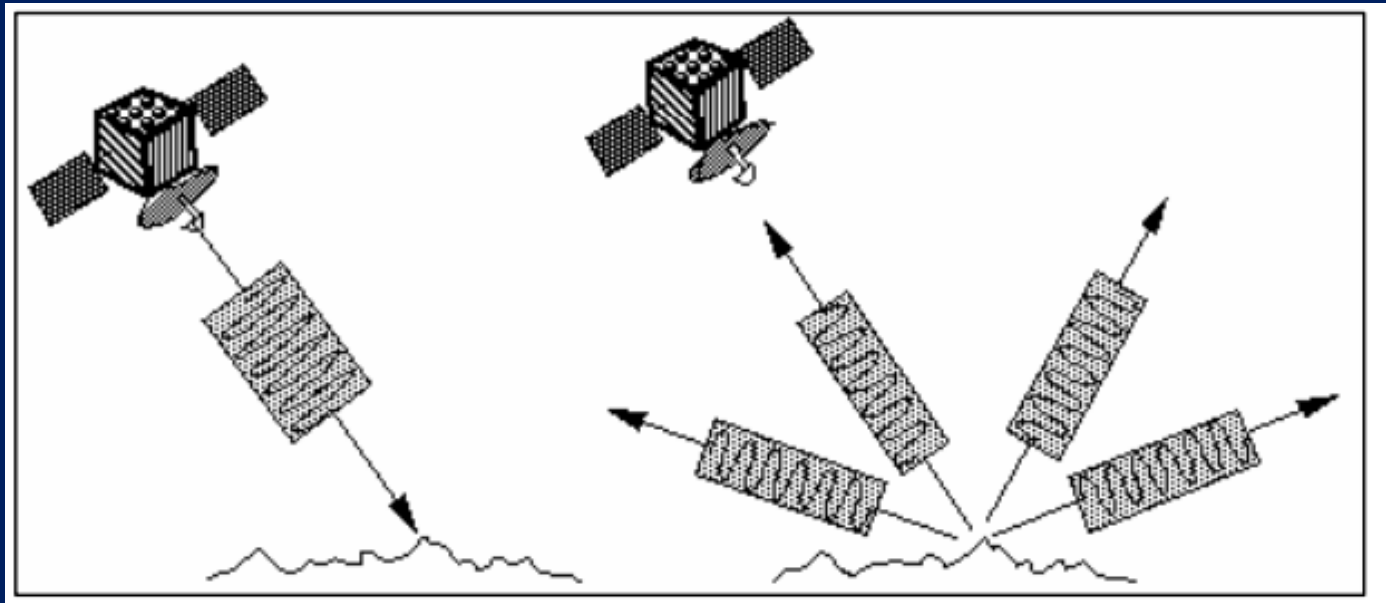


False Colour Composite (432)



Microwave (SAR) Imaging

- Imaging Radar is an active illumination sensor system.
- An antenna mounted on top of a satellite transmits an intense pulsed signal towards the earth's surface in side looking direction.
- The pulse upon striking the targets, scatters in multiple directions depending on the geometry and surface roughness.
- The direct return signals called the back-scatterers are measured in magnitude and phase to reconstruct the image.



A Constellation of Indian Earth Observation Satellites



4

4



Cartosat-2S
(2018)

RISAT-2B
(2019)

Cartosat-3
(2020)

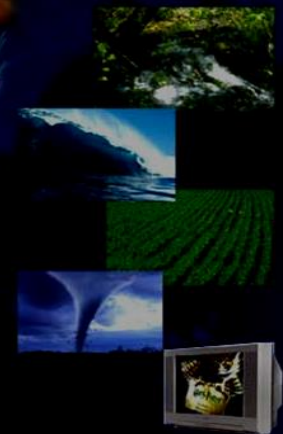
EOS-04
(2022)

Resourcesat-2
(2011)

RISAT-1
(2012)

Resourcesat-2A
(2016)

Cartosat-2E
(2017)



Earth Science Missions

As of 13-May-18

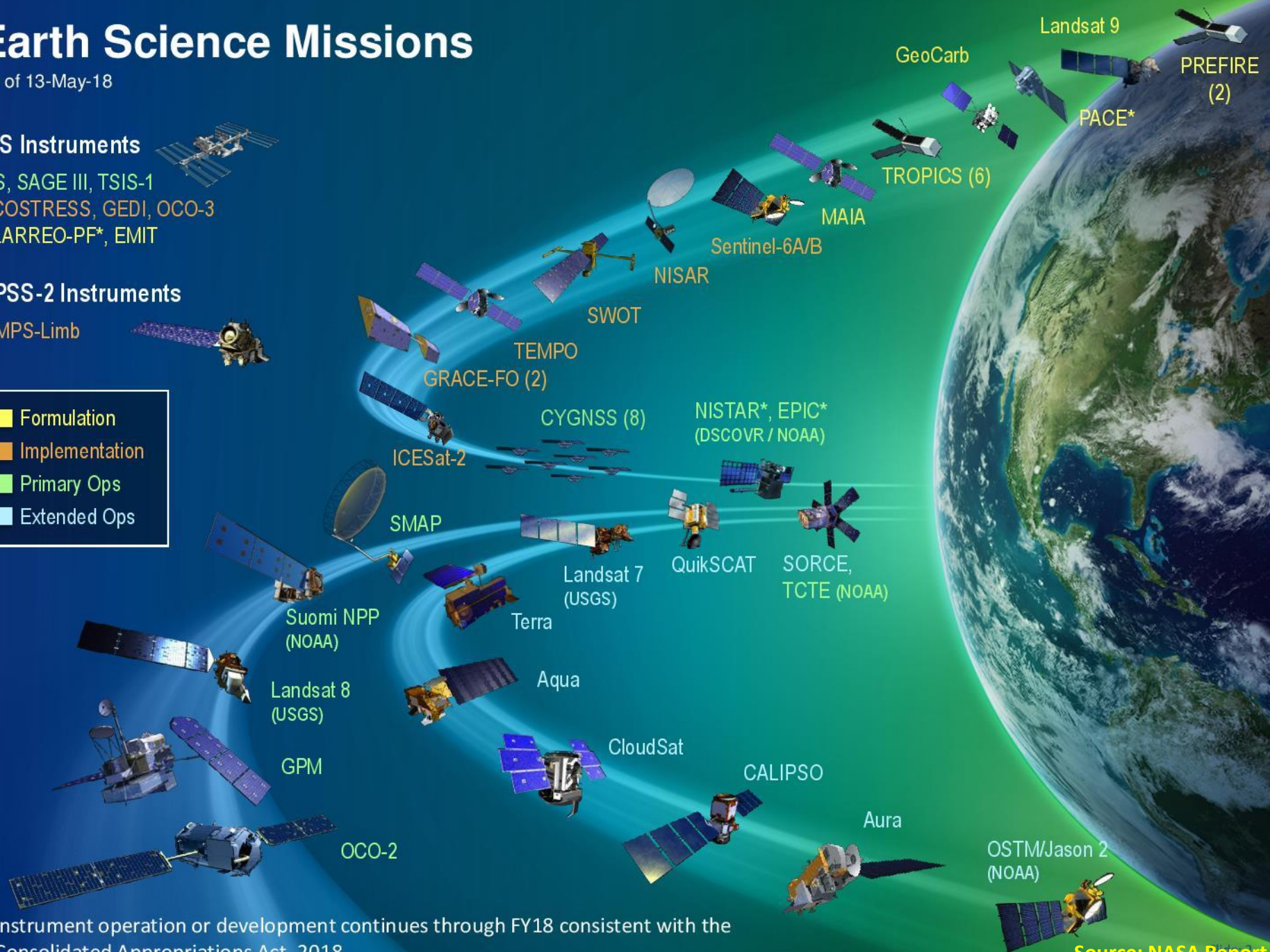
ISS Instruments

LIS, SAGE III, TSIS-1
ECOSTRESS, GEDI, OCO-3
CLARREO-PF*, EMIT

JPSS-2 Instruments

OMPS-Limb

- Formulation
- Implementation
- Primary Ops
- Extended Ops



* Instrument operation or development continues through FY18 consistent with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018.

Source: NASA Report

Glacier Lake Identification and Mapping Using Optical RS Data



Glacier Lake

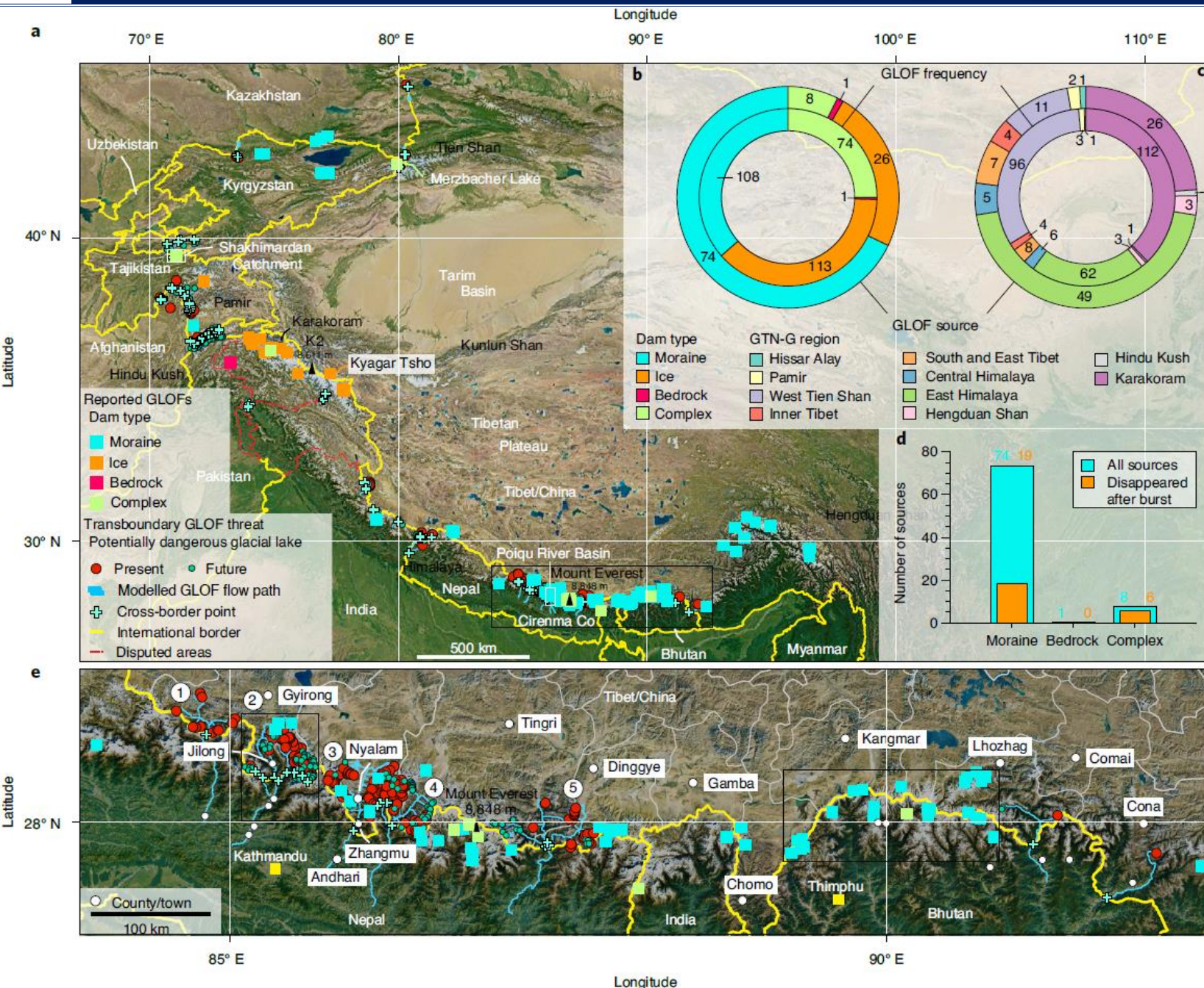
A glacier lake is defined as a water mass existing in a sufficient amount and extending with a free surface beside and/or in front of a glacier and originated by glacier activities and/or retreating processes of a glacier.



- Glacial lakes associated glaciers are common in high mountain areas like Himalayas
- As the glaciers recede, new glacial lakes are forming and existing glacial lakes are expanding
- At times glacial melt water stored in these glacial lakes suddenly gets released causing the flash floods called Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF)
- These flash floods create havoc to the downstream areas of the river reach affecting people and infrastructure like roads, hydropower plants, agriculture, etc.
- Many GLOF events happened in the Himalayas and increasing in trend



Historic GLOF events



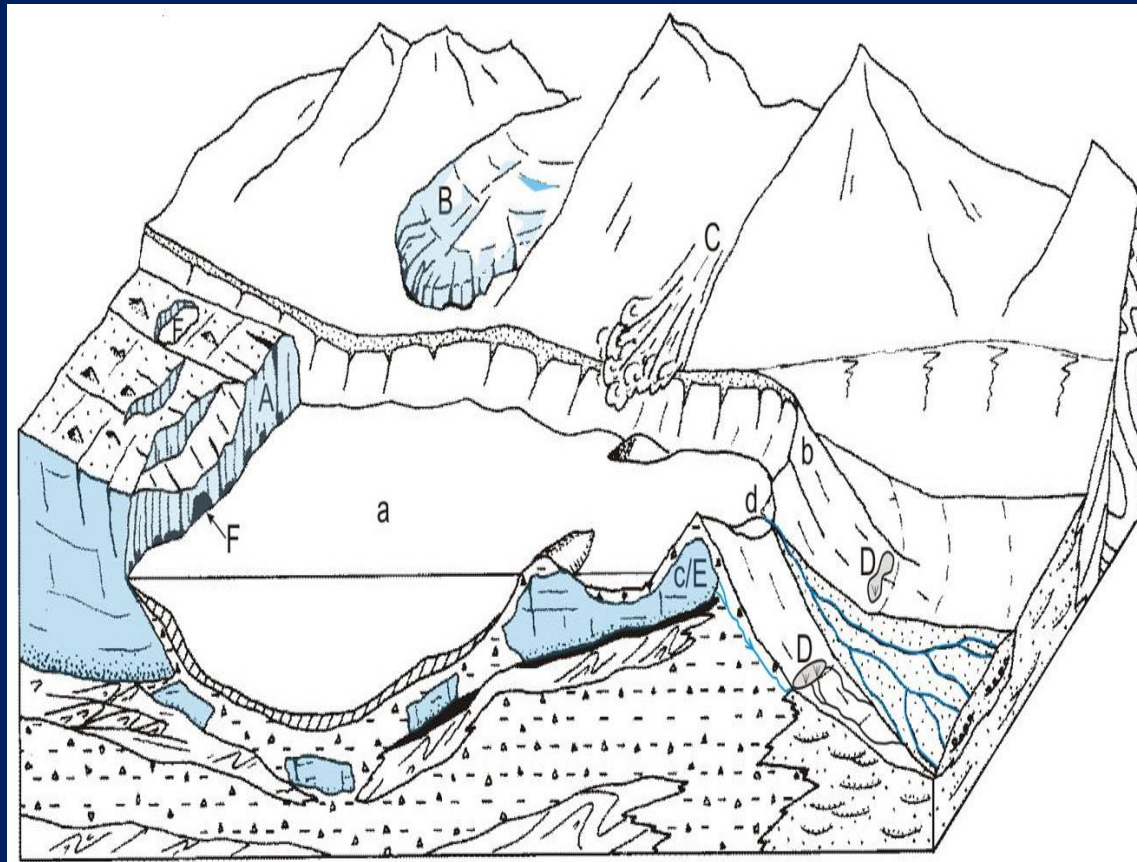
Source: Zheng et al (2020),
Increasing risk of glacial lake outburst floods from future Third Pole deglaciation

Factors contributing to GLOF of moraine-dammed glacial lake include:

- Large lake volume
- Narrow and high moraine dam and condition of material
- Stagnant glacier ice within the dam and
- Limited freeboard between the lake level and the crest of the moraine ridge.

Potential outburst flood triggers include avalanche displacement waves from

- Calving glaciers
- Hanging glaciers
- Rock falls
- Settlement and/or piping within the dam
- Melting ice-core and
- Catastrophic glacial drainage into the lake from subglacial or englacial channels or supraglacial lakes



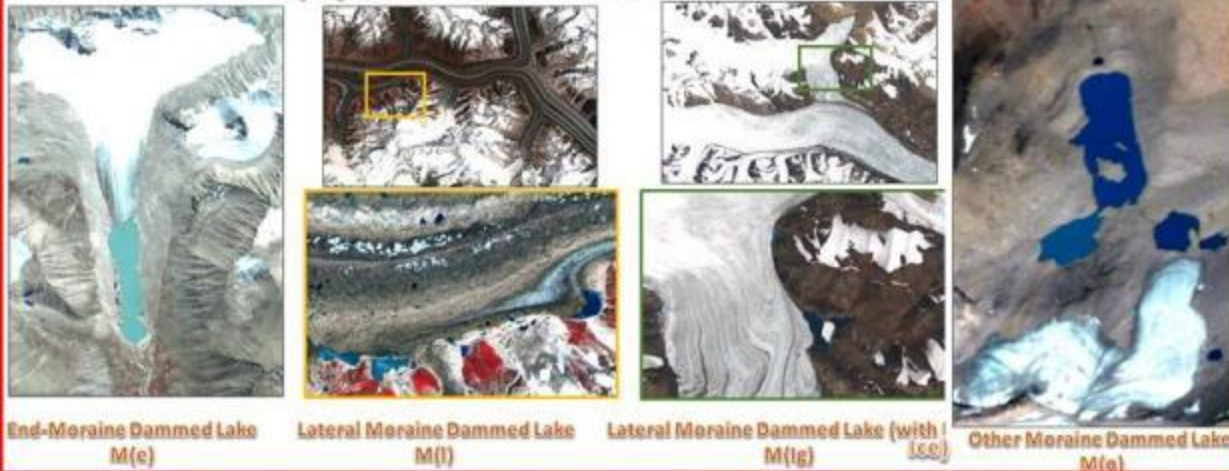
External Triggering Events

- Cloud burst
- Earth quake

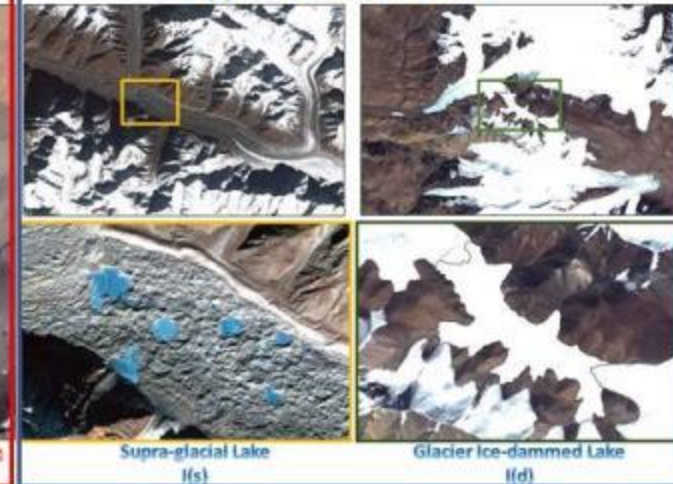
(Source: Richardson, S.D. and J.M. Reynolds (2000))

Type of Glacial Lakes

(M) Moraine Dammed Lakes



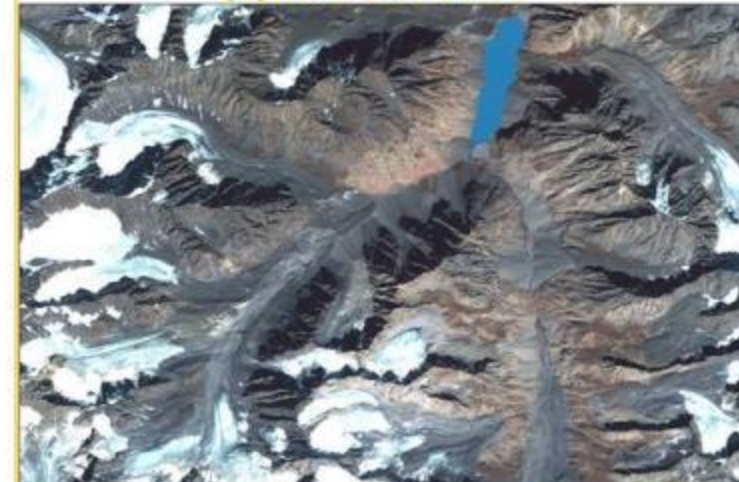
(I) Ice Dammed Lakes

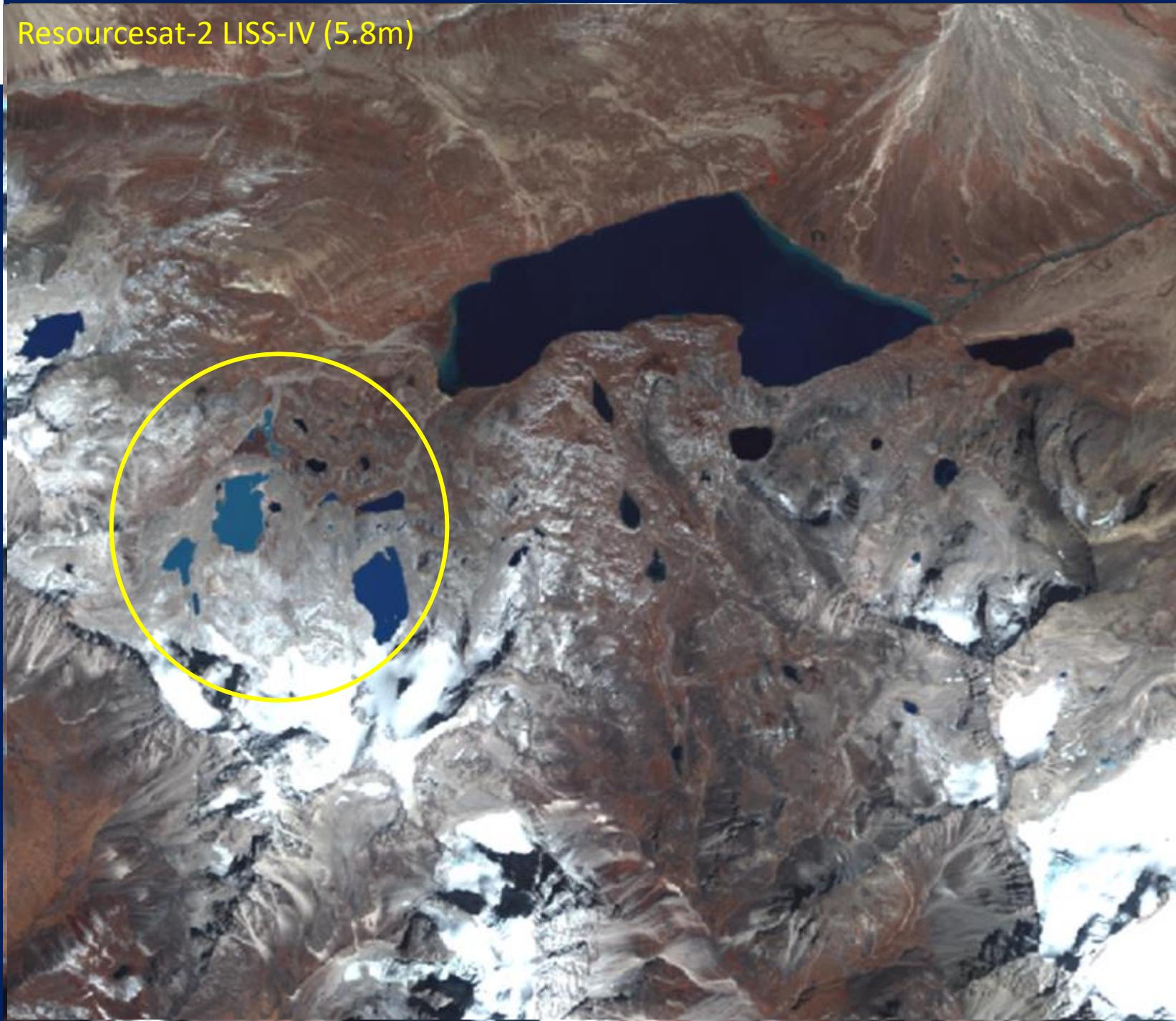


(E) Glacier Erosion Lakes



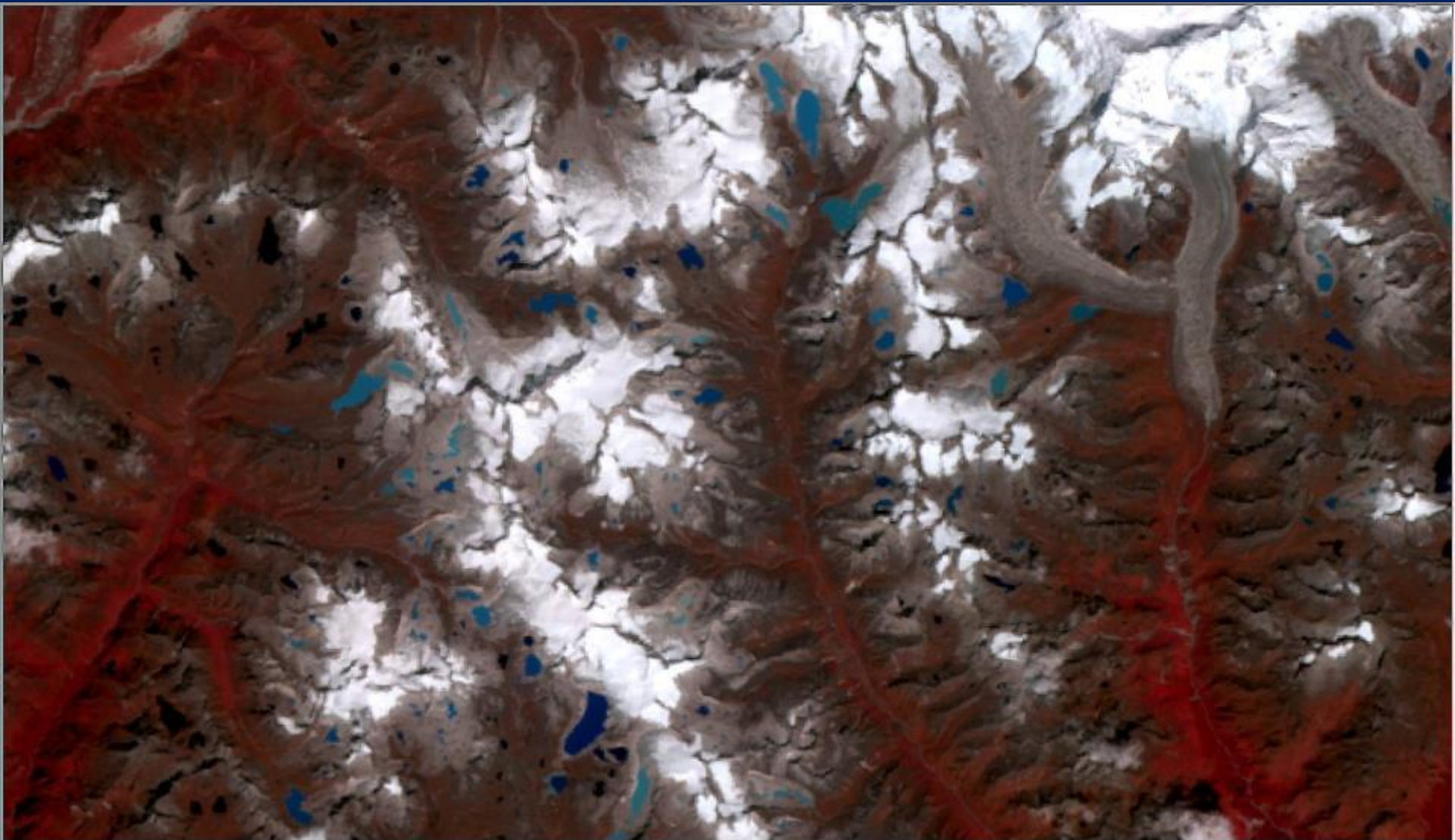
(O) Other Glacial Lake





Inventory of Glacial Lakes

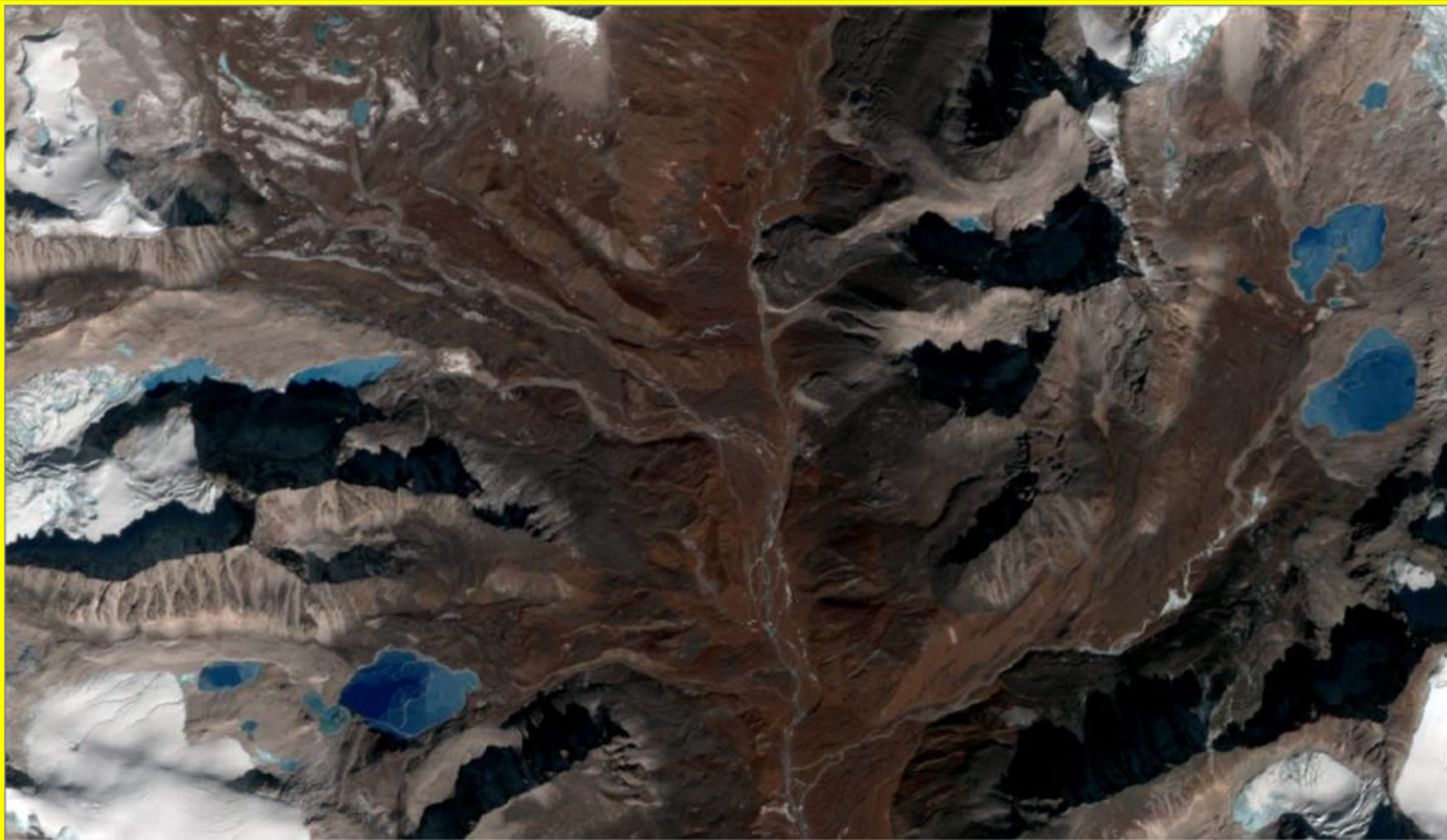
Glacial Lakes as seen on RS-2 AWiFS satellite image of 07-Oct-2012



Spatial Resolution of 56 m

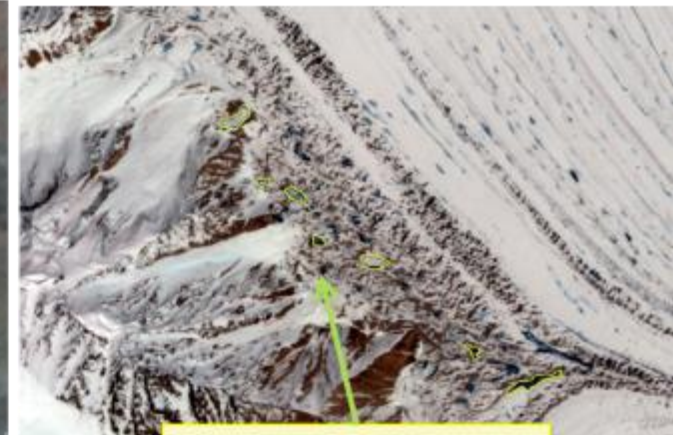
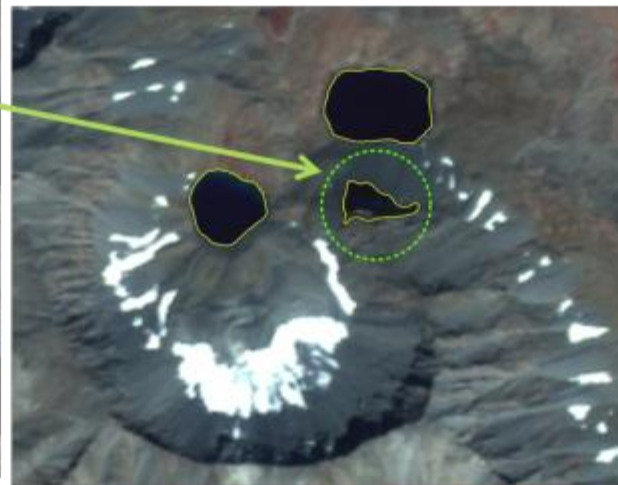
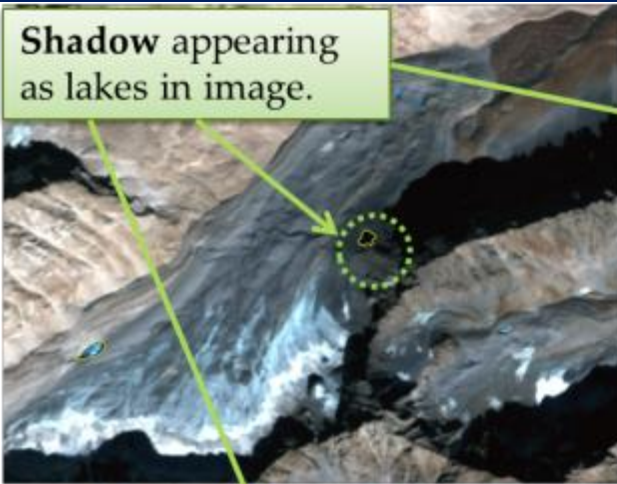
Inventory of Glacial Lakes

Glacial Lakes as seen on RS-2 LISS-IV satellite image of 16-Dec-2016

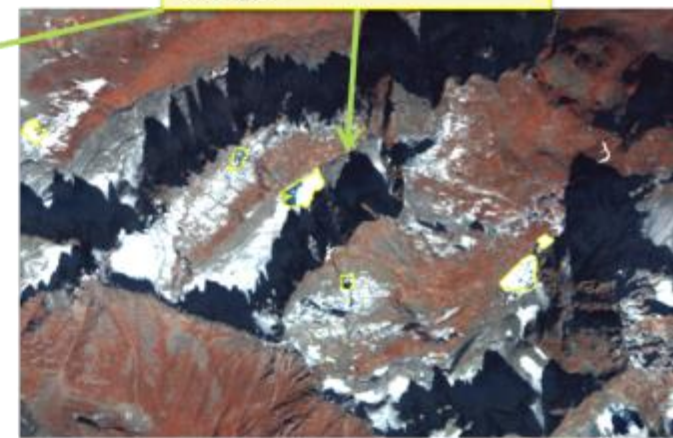
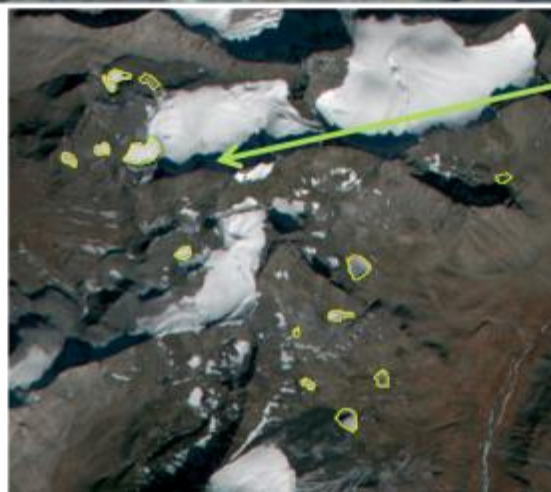
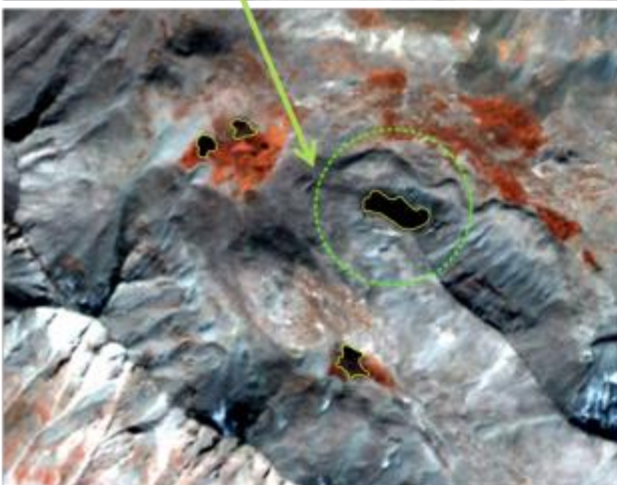


Spatial Resolution of 5.8 m

Difficulties in Satellite Interpretation



Snow covered lakes in image.



Difficulties in Satellite Interpretation

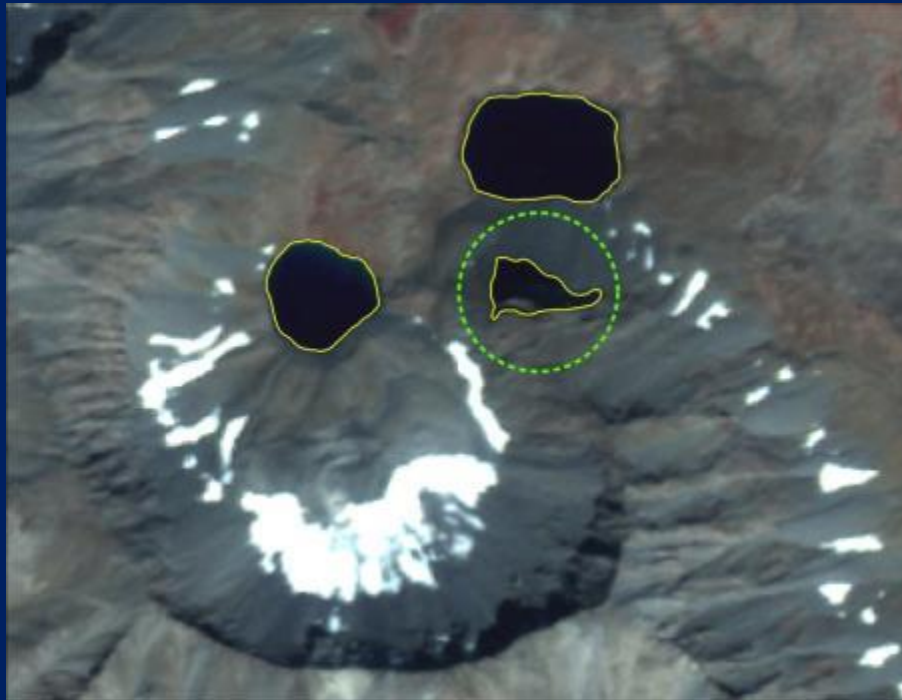


Difficulties in Satellite Interpretation



Difficulties in Satellite Interpretation

- Presence of snow or cloud over glacial lakes
- Glacial lakes under frozen condition
- Glacial lakes under mountain shadow

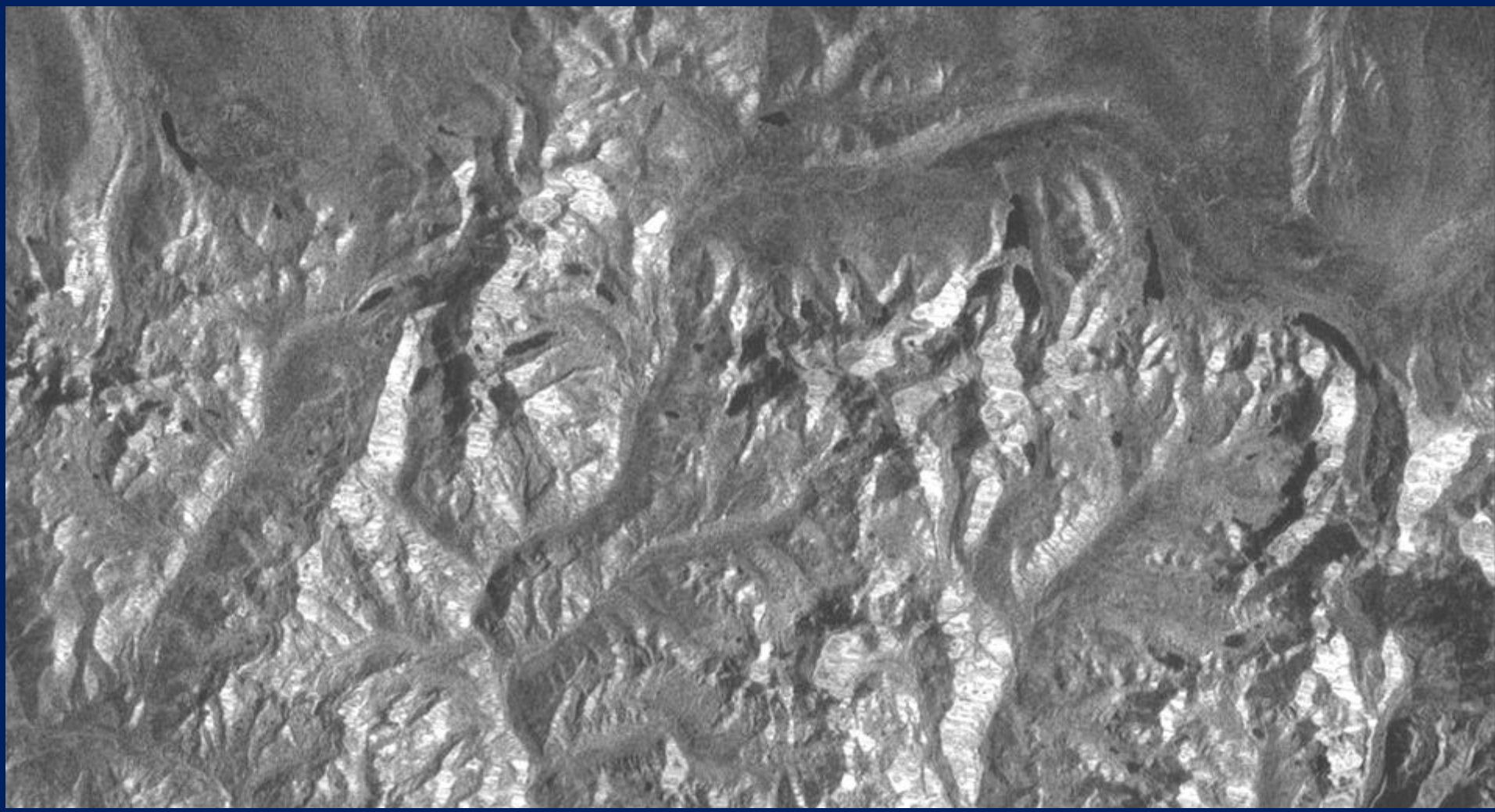


Feature Mapped using RS2-L4



Mountain shadow in Very High resolution image

Glacier Lake Identification and Mapping Using Microwave RS Data



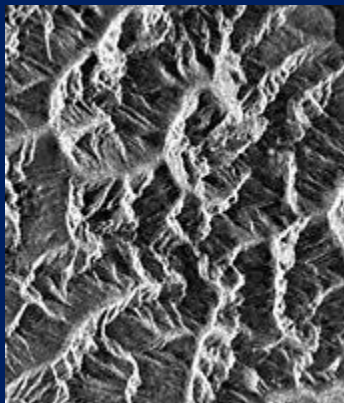
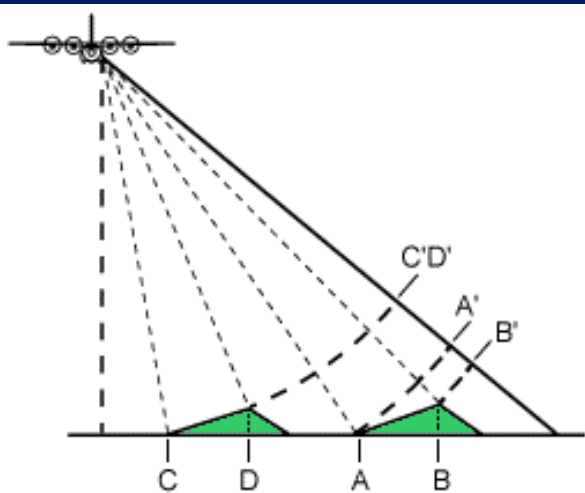
Glacial Lakes as seen on Optical and SAR Image



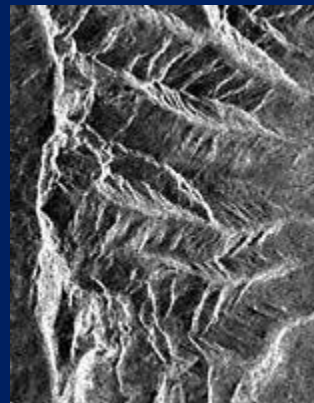
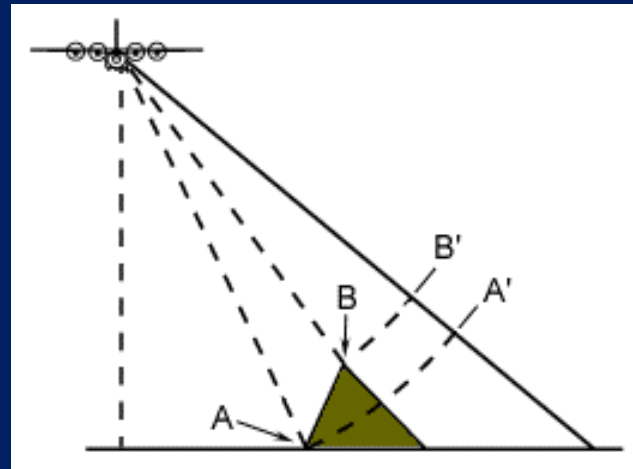
Brahmaputra basin (Nepal)

Geometric Effects in SAR

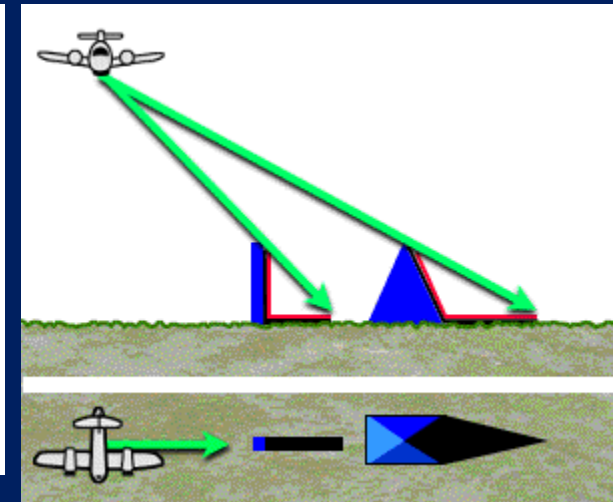
Foreshortening



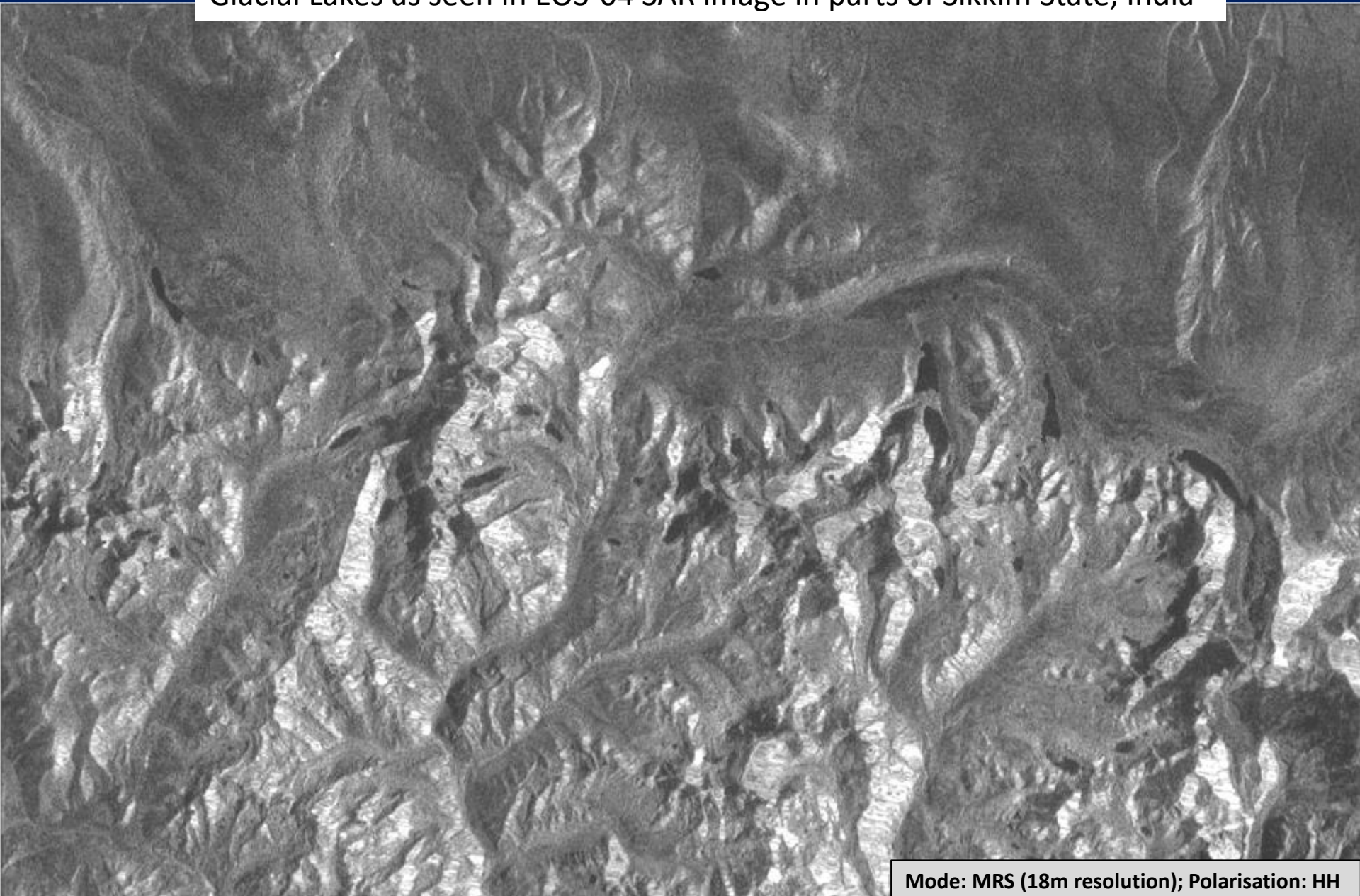
Layover



Shadows

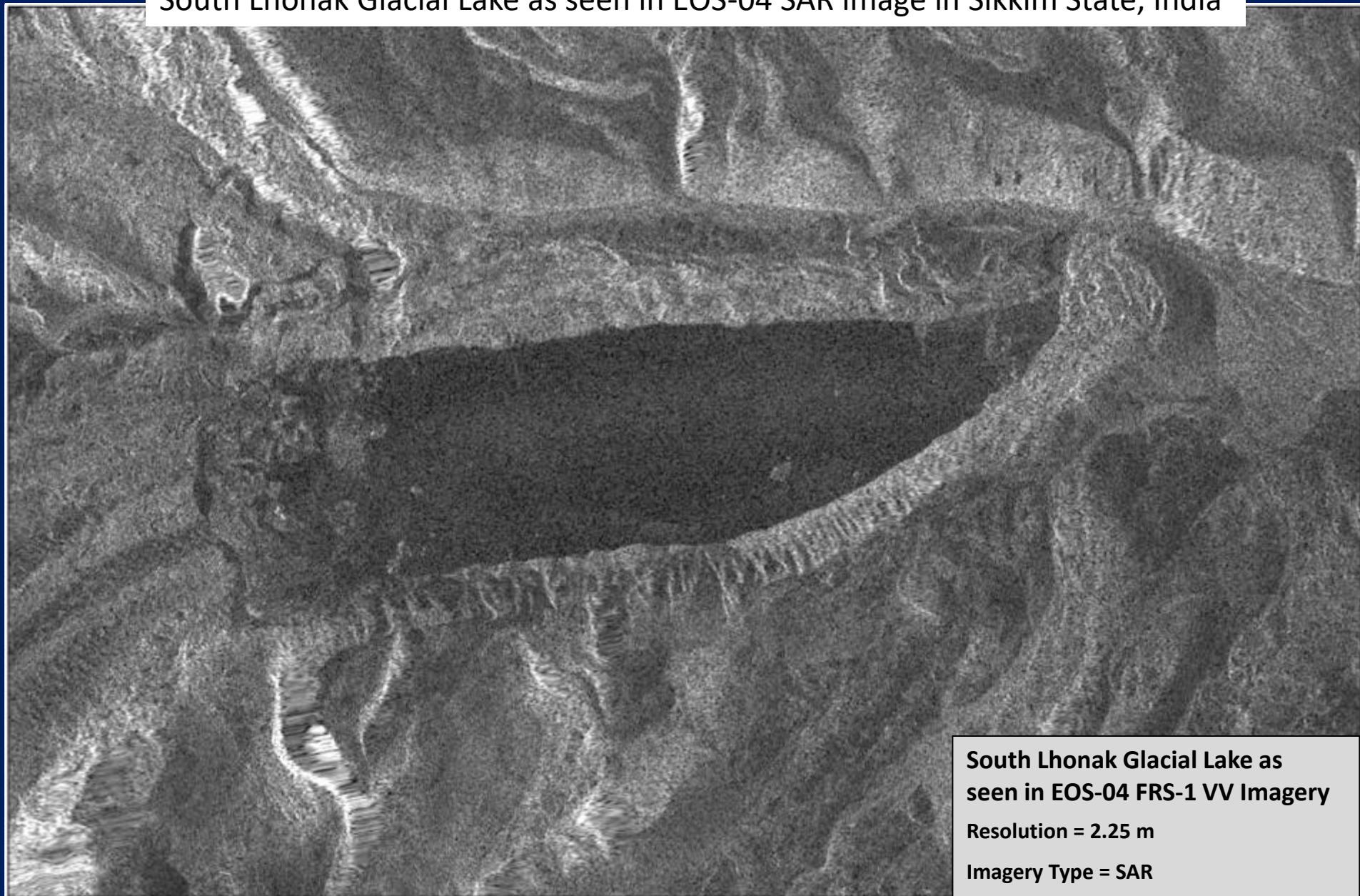


Glacial Lakes as seen in EOS-04 SAR image in parts of Sikkim State, India



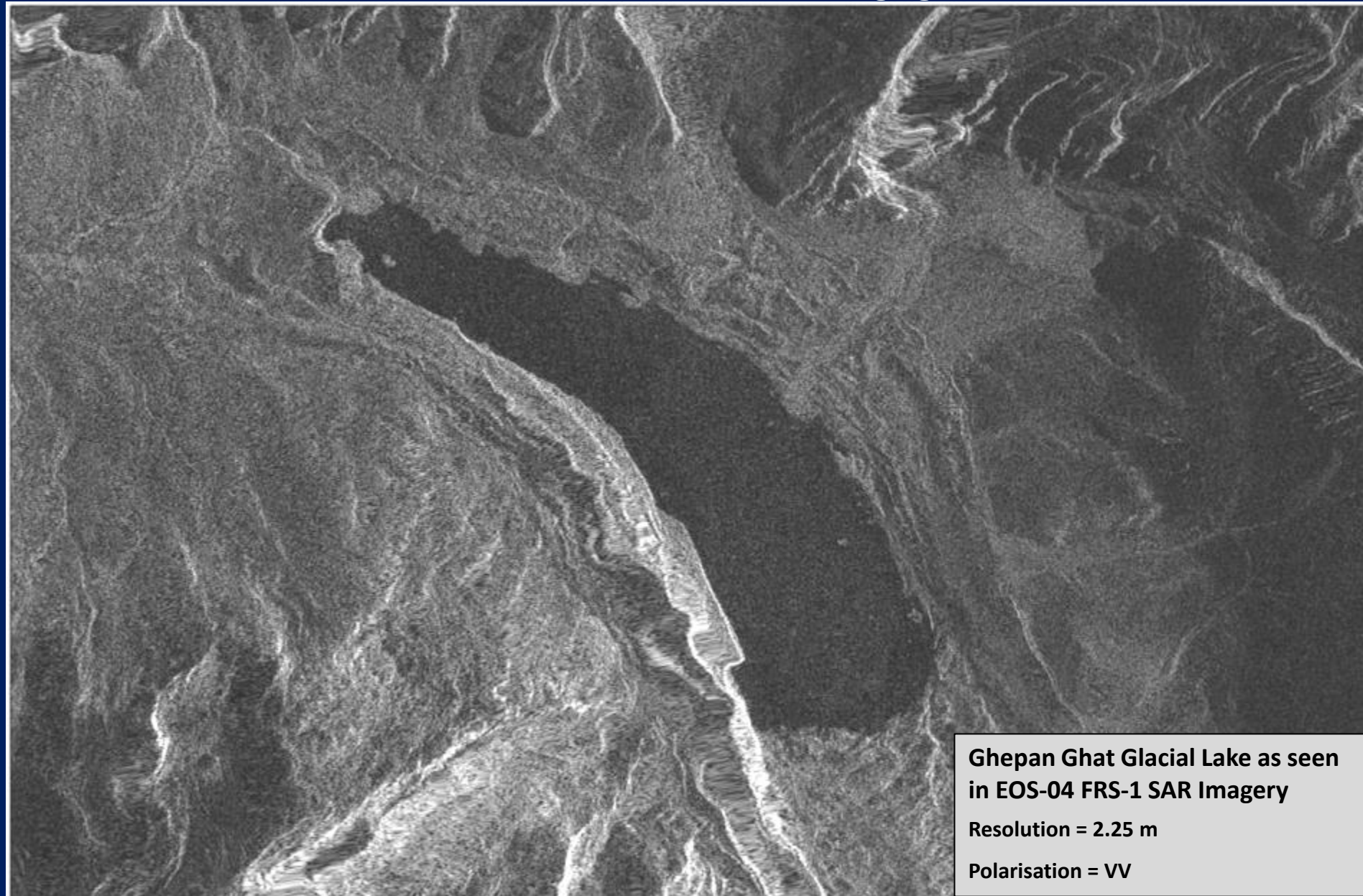
Mode: MRS (18m resolution); Polarisation: HH

South Lhonak Glacial Lake as seen in EOS-04 SAR image in Sikkim State, India



South Lhonak Glacial Lake as
seen in EOS-04 FRS-1 VV Imagery
Resolution = 2.25 m
Imagery Type = SAR

Different Polarisations of FRS-1 Imaging Mode

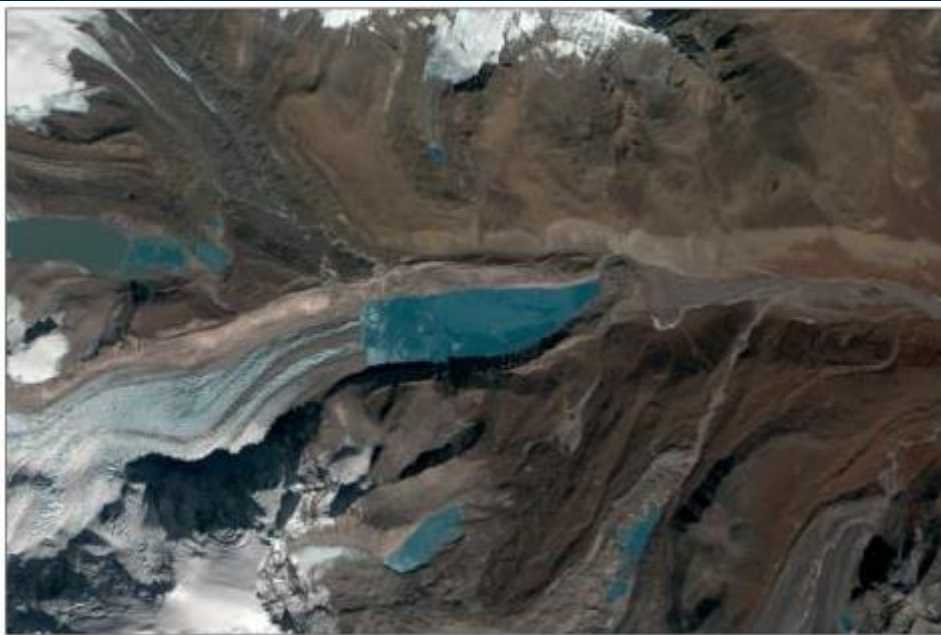


**Ghepan Ghat Glacial Lake as seen
in EOS-04 FRS-1 SAR Imagery**

Resolution = 2.25 m

Polarisation = VV

South Lhonak Glacial Lake as seen on Optical and SAR Image



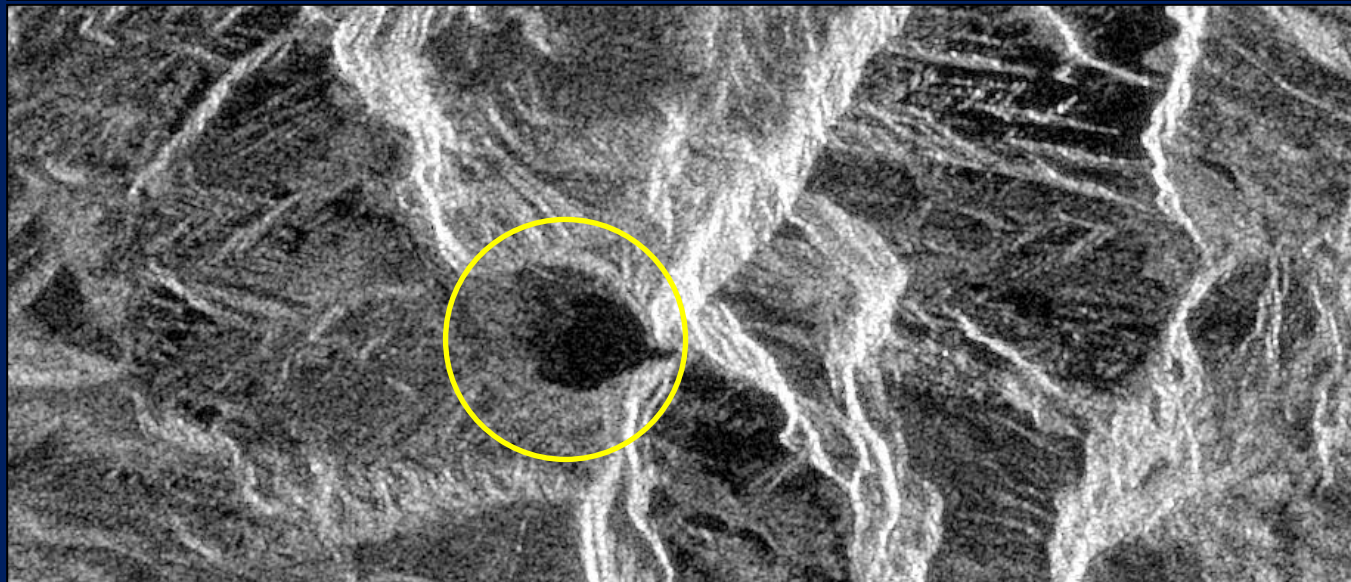
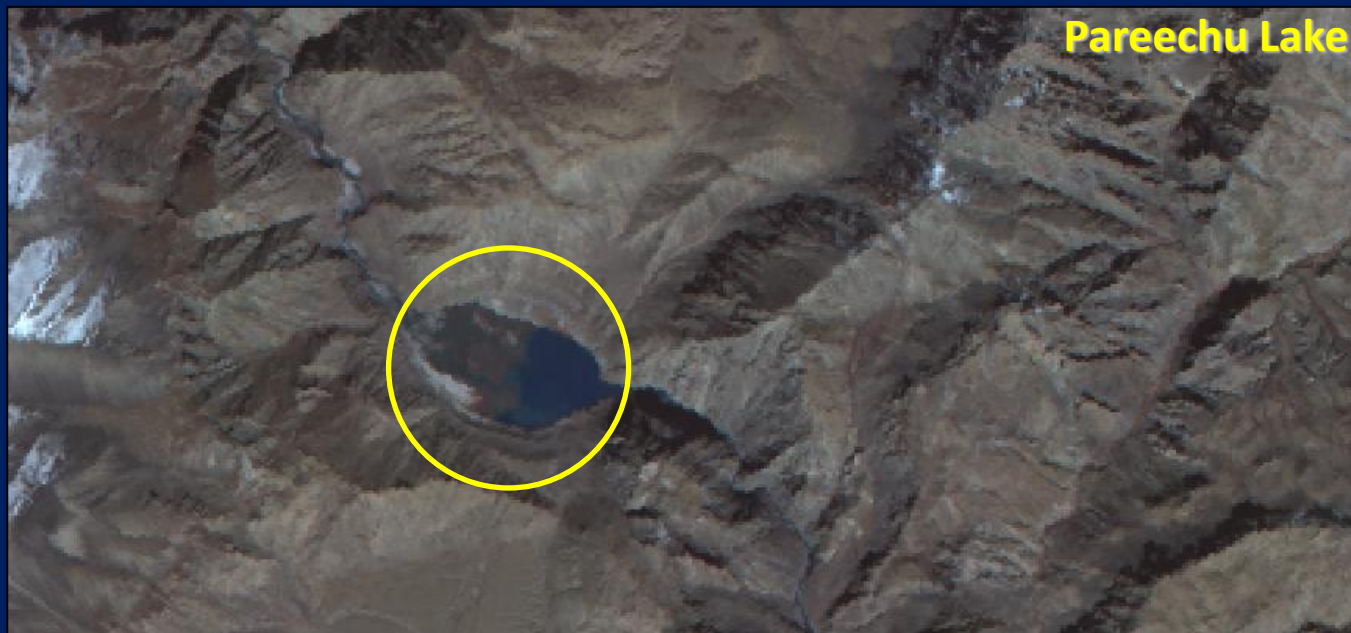
RS-2 LISS-IV MX FCC Image
Resolution = 5.8 m



EOS-04 FRS-1 VV Image
Resolution = 2.25 m

Glacial Lakes under Clear Sky Conditions

IRS-P6
LISS-III
Image of
23Oct2019



SAR Image
Polarisation:VV

Glacial Lakes under Clear Sky Conditions

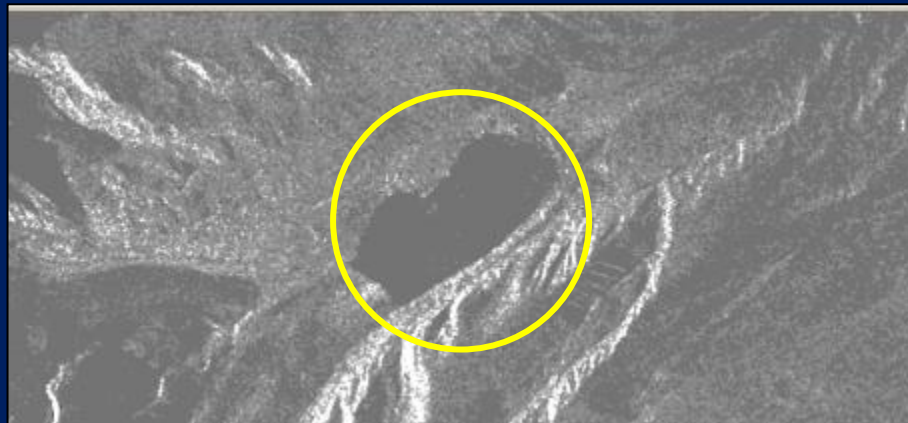
IRS-P6 LISS III – 10-July-2010



Landsat ETM - 2000



SAR – 25-July-2010

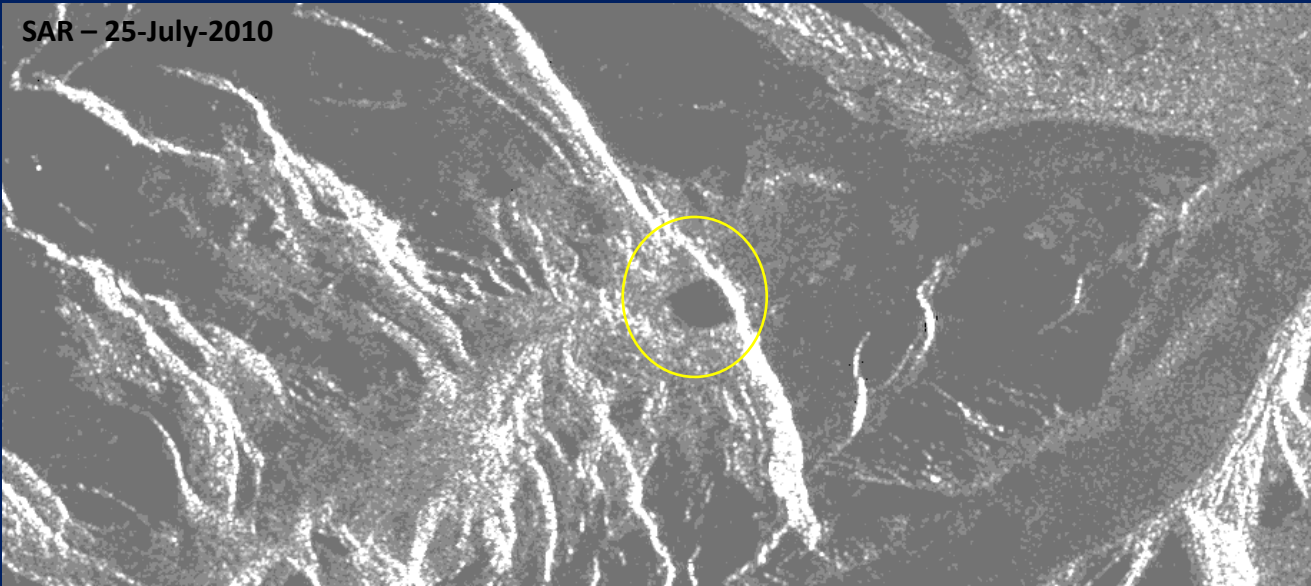


Glacial Lakes under Fully Cloudy Conditions

IRS-P6 LISS III – 10-July-2010



SAR – 25-July-2010



Glacial Lakes under Fully & Partly Cloudy Conditions

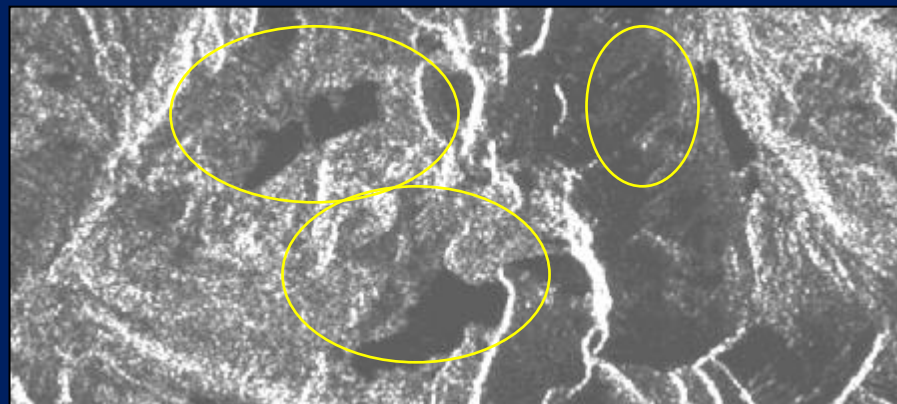
IRS-P6 LISS III – 21-July-2010



Landsat ETM Image of 2010



ENVISAT ASAR – 26-July-2010



Glacial Lakes under Fully & Partly Cloudy Conditions

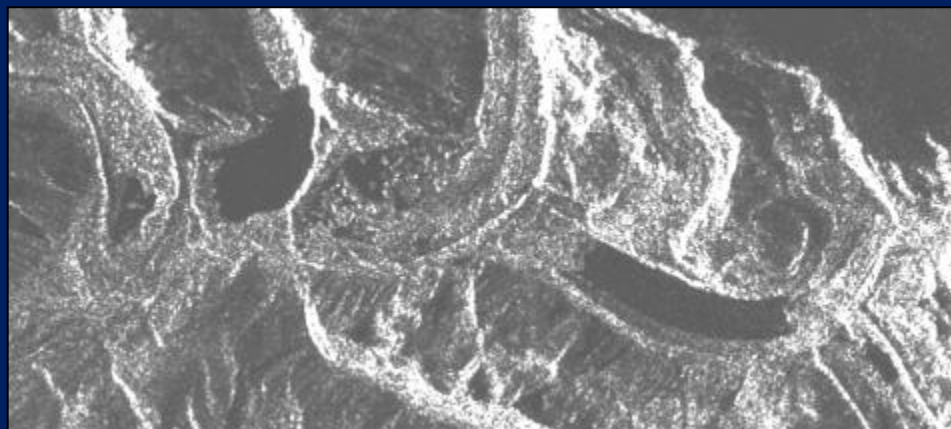
IRS-P6 LISS III – 21-July-2010



Landsat ETM Image of 2010



SAR Image of 26-July-2010

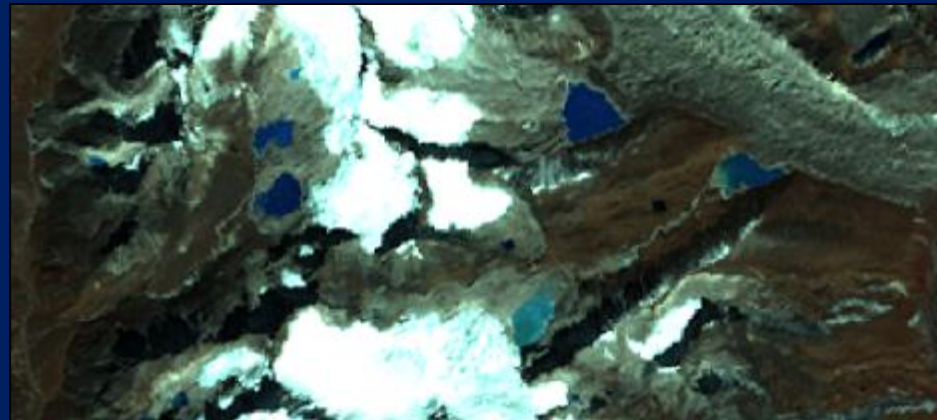


Glacial Lakes under Fully & Partly Cloudy Conditions

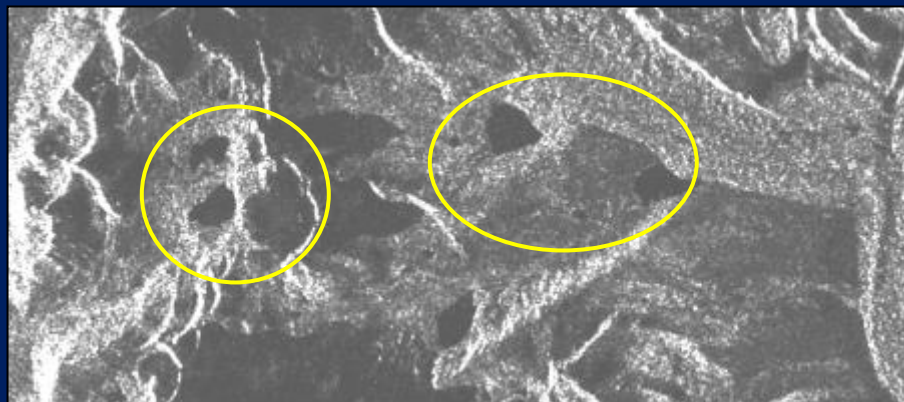
IRS-P6 LISS III – 21-July-2010



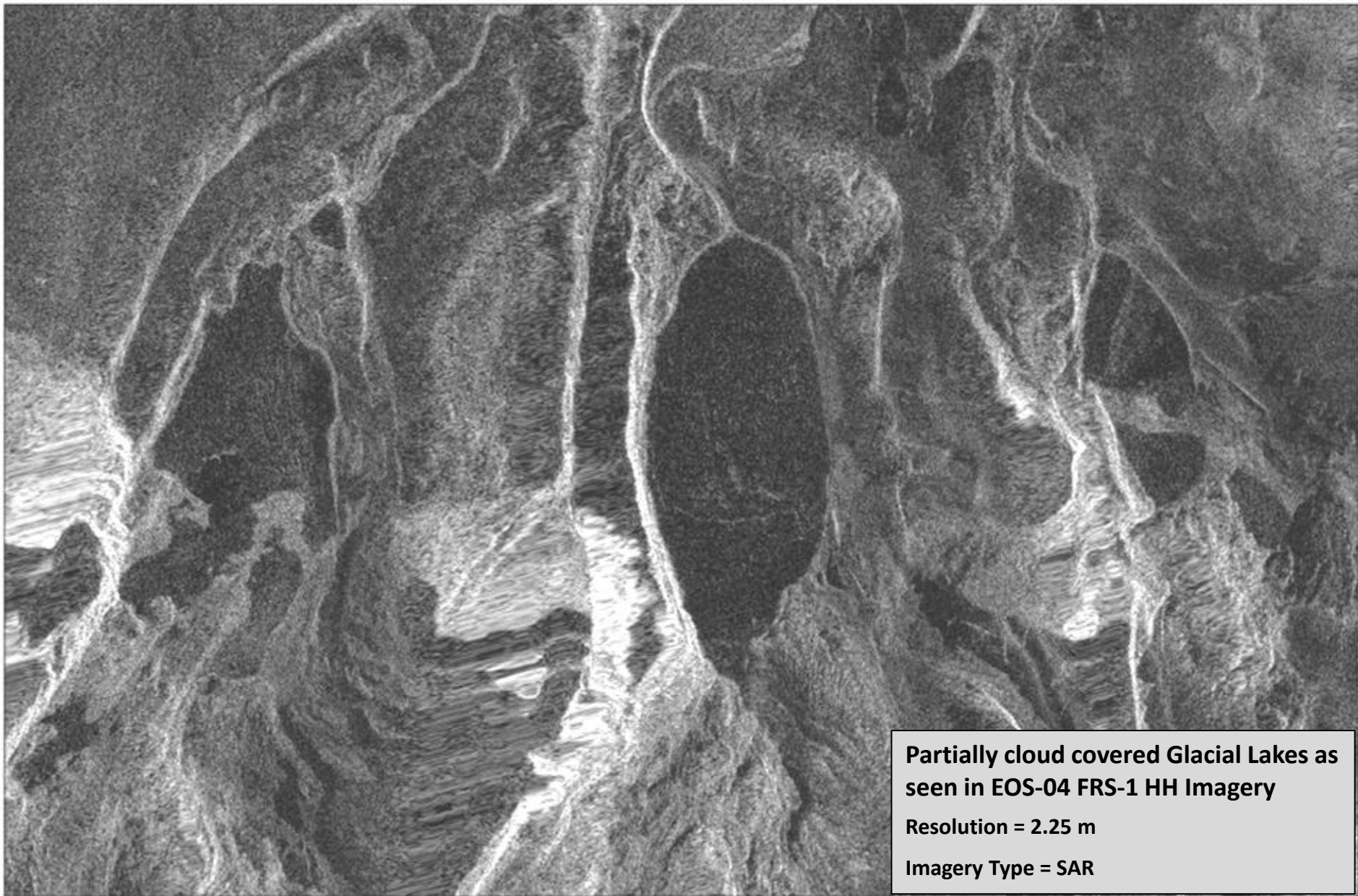
Landsat ETM Image of 2010



SAR Image of 26-July-2010



Glacial Lakes under Fully & Partly Cloudy Conditions

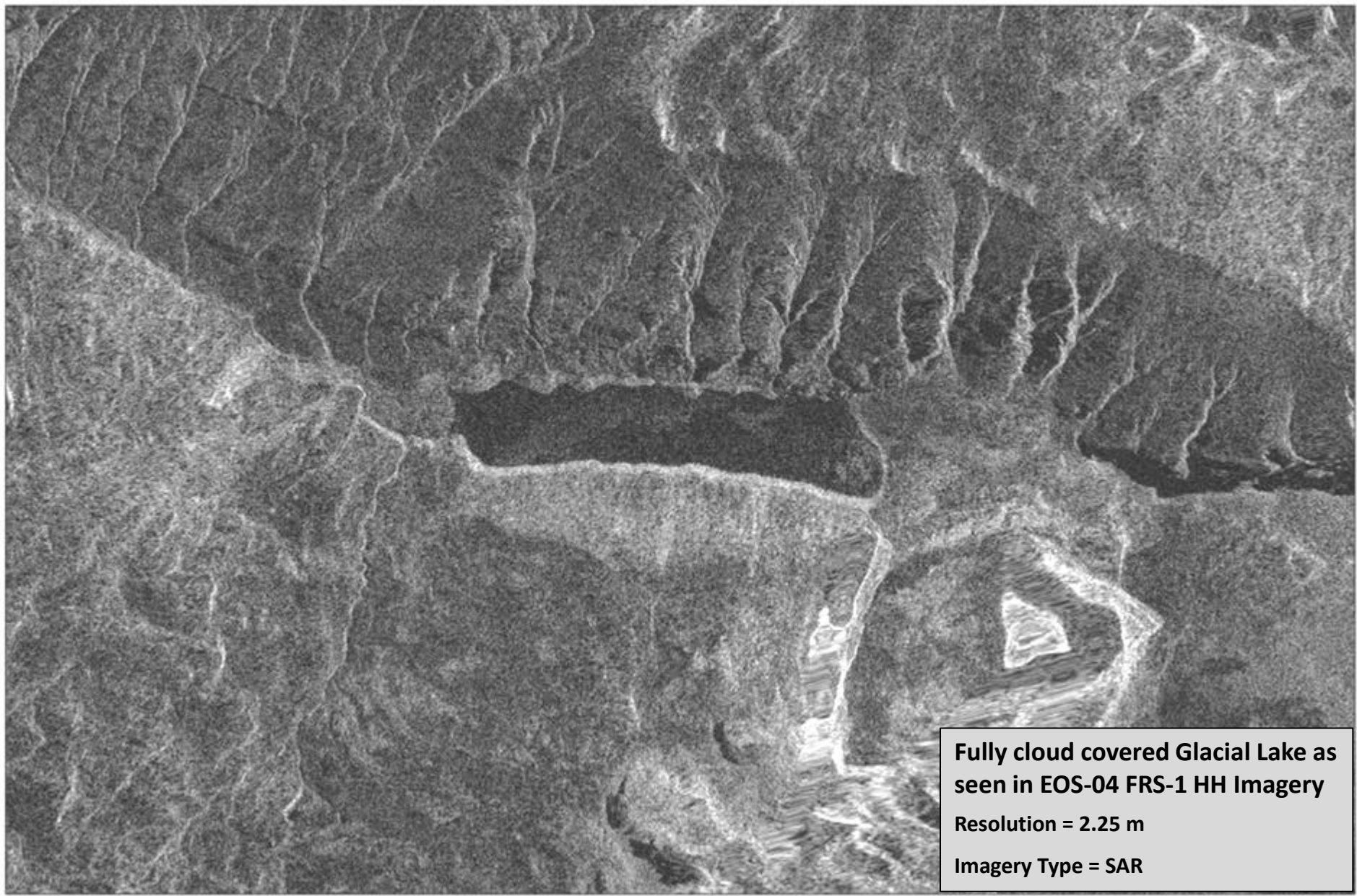


Partially cloud covered Glacial Lakes as seen in EOS-04 FRS-1 HH Imagery

Resolution = 2.25 m

Imagery Type = SAR

Glacial Lakes under Fully & Partly Cloudy Conditions

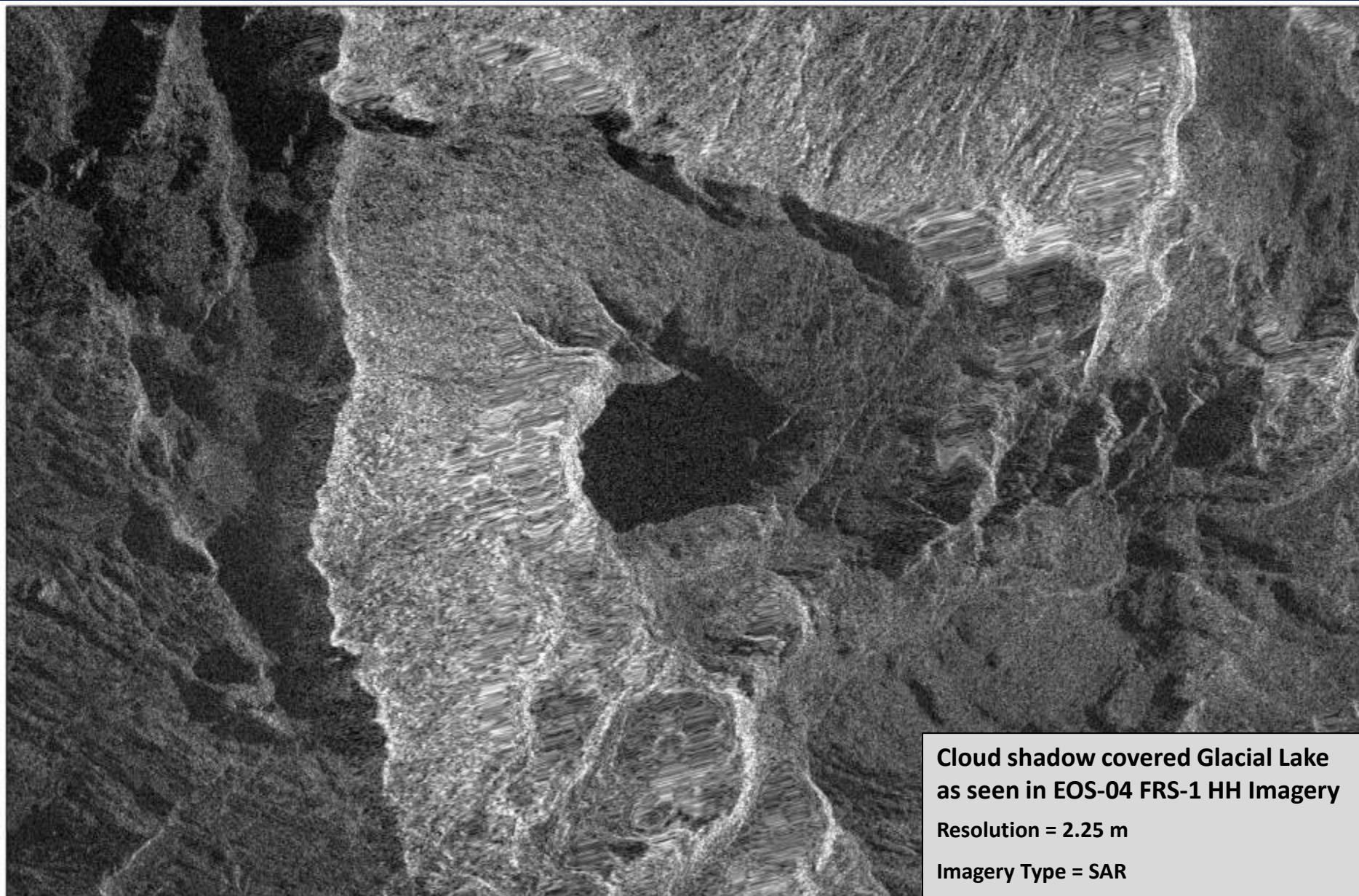


Fully cloud covered Glacial Lake as
seen in EOS-04 FRS-1 HH Imagery

Resolution = 2.25 m

Imagery Type = SAR

Glacial Lakes under Fully & Partly Cloudy Conditions

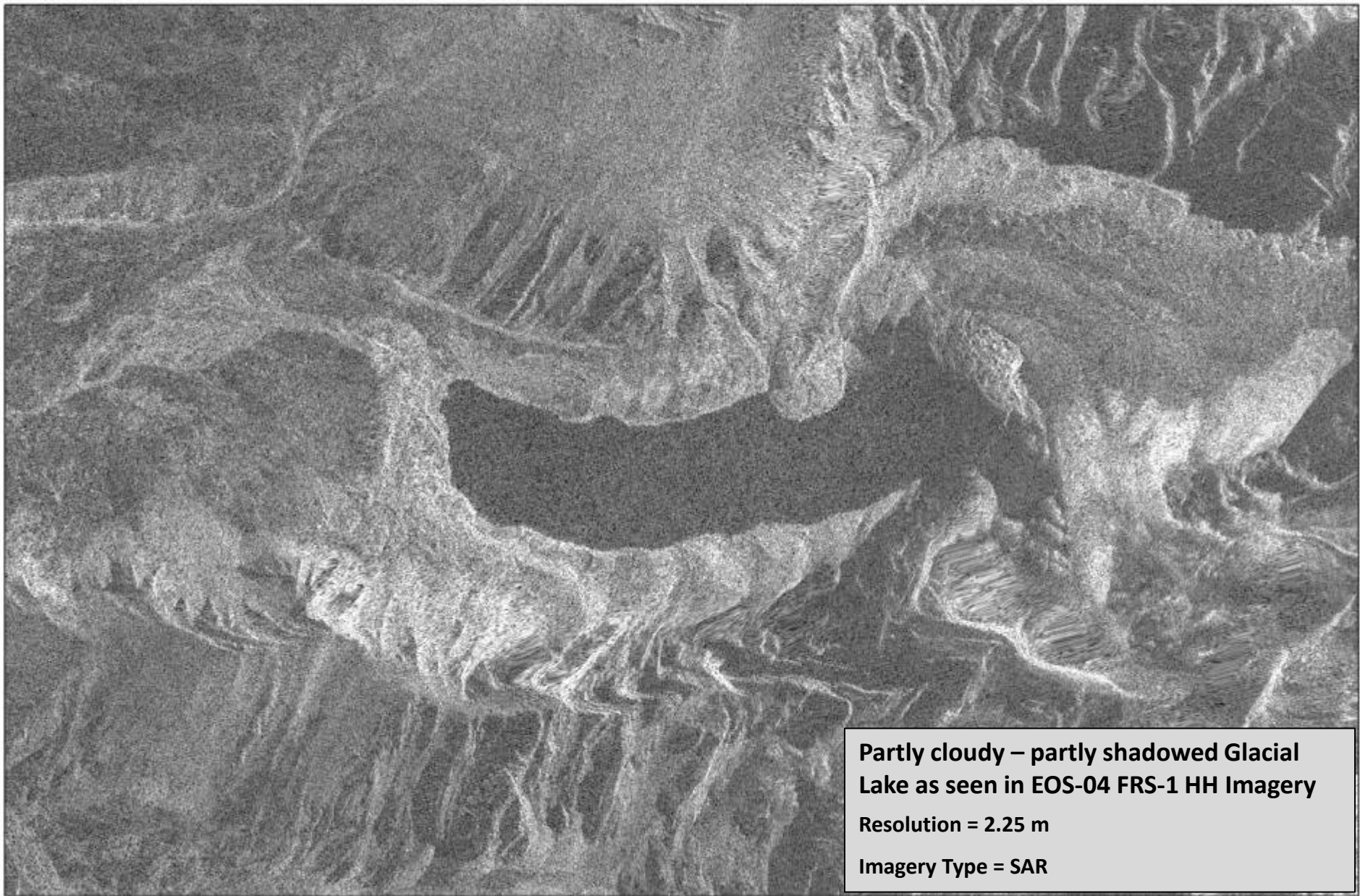


Cloud shadow covered Glacial Lake
as seen in EOS-04 FRS-1 HH Imagery

Resolution = 2.25 m

Imagery Type = SAR

Glacial Lakes under Fully & Partly Cloudy Conditions



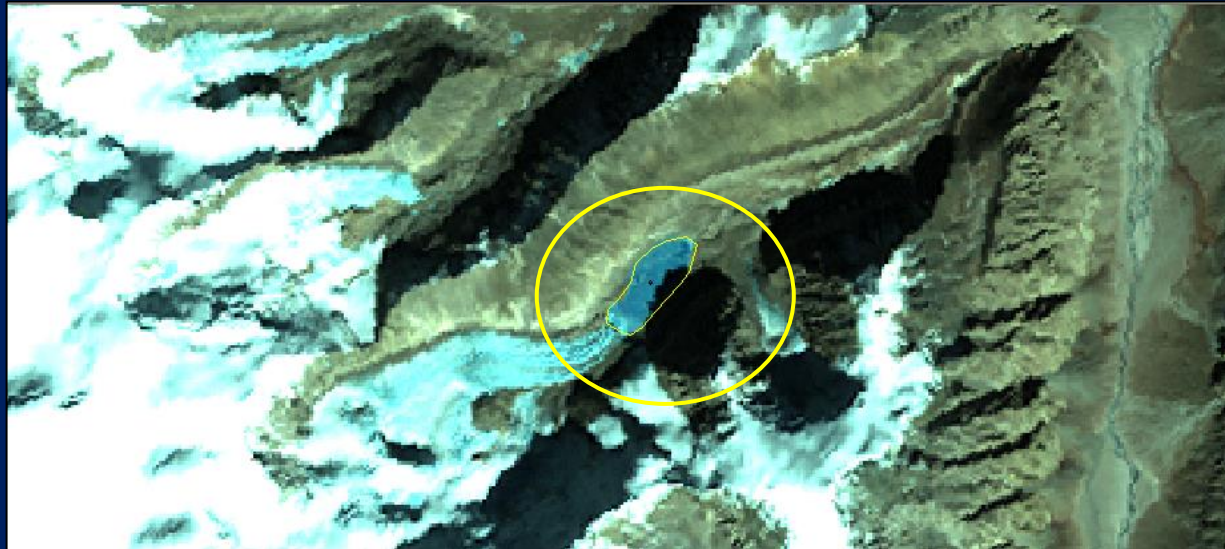
Partly cloudy – partly shadowed Glacial Lake as seen in EOS-04 FRS-1 HH Imagery

Resolution = 2.25 m

Imagery Type = SAR

Glacial Lakes under Partly Mountain Shadow

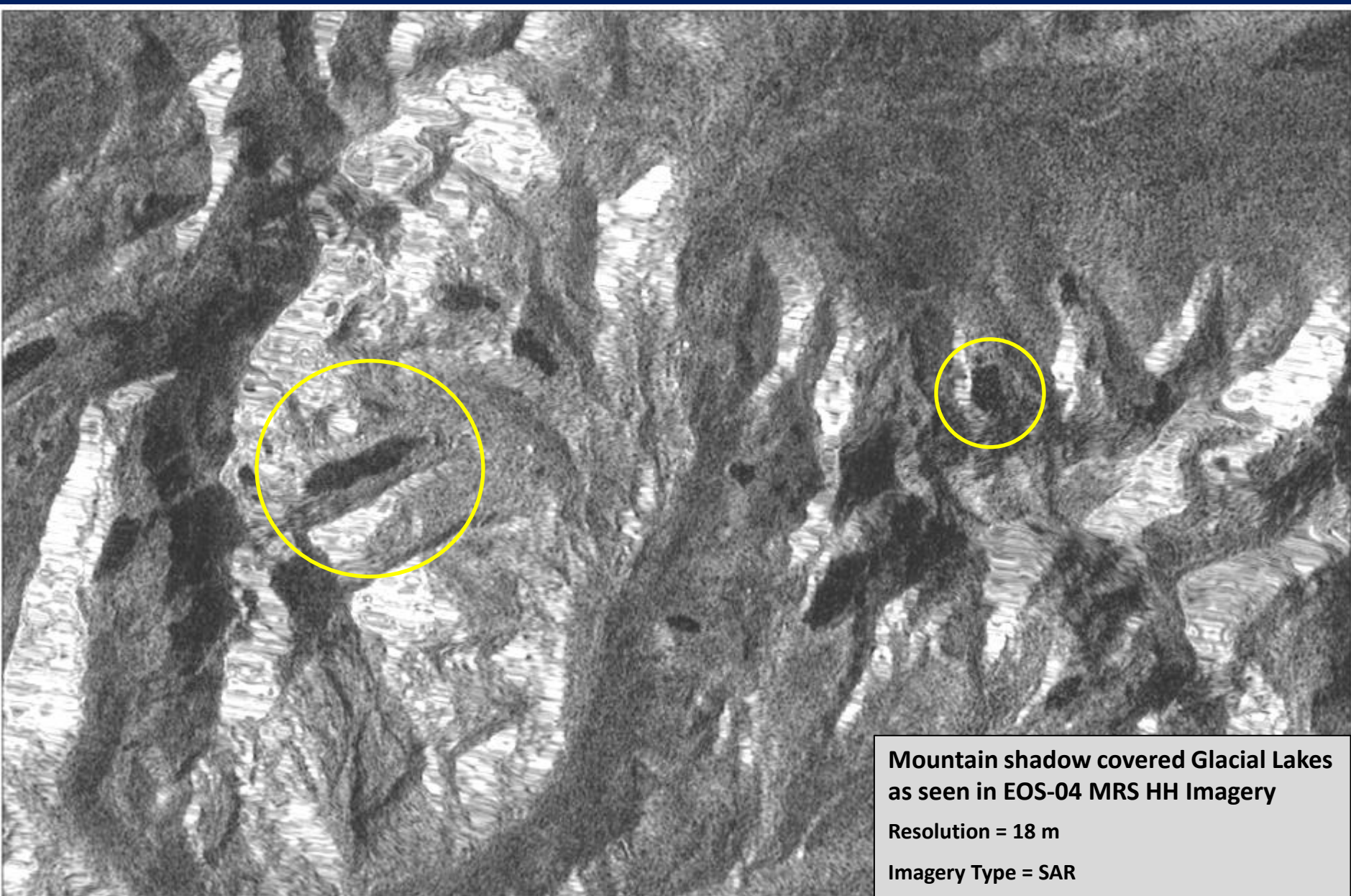
Landsat ETM Image of 2010



SAR Image of 26-July-2010



Glacial Lakes under Partly Mountain Shadow

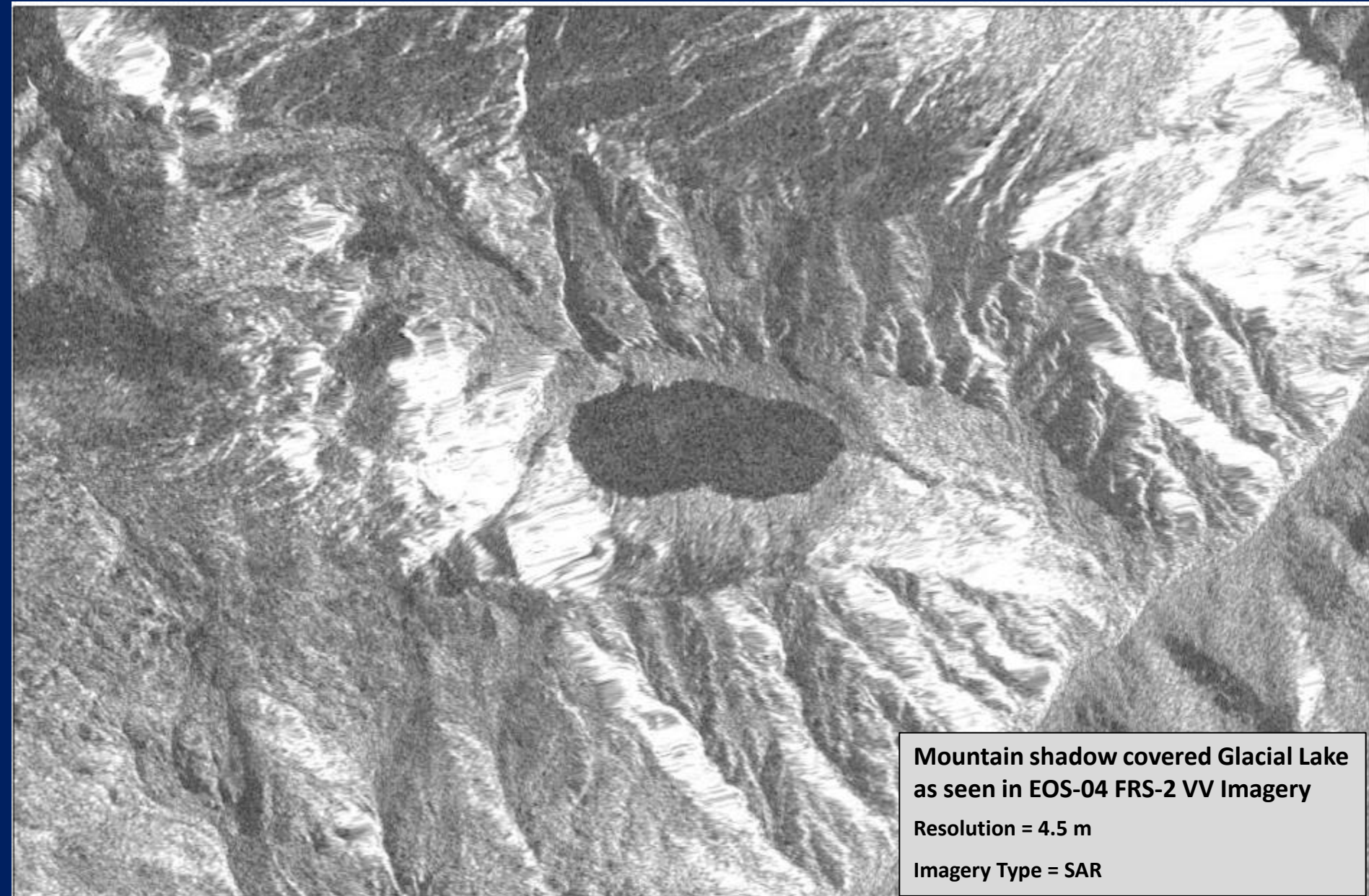


Mountain shadow covered Glacial Lakes
as seen in EOS-04 MRS HH Imagery

Resolution = 18 m

Imagery Type = SAR

Glacial Lakes under Partly Mountain Shadow



**Mountain shadow covered Glacial Lake
as seen in EOS-04 FRS-2 VV Imagery**

Resolution = 4.5 m

Imagery Type = SAR

Glacial Lakes under Frozen Conditions

IRS-P6
LISS-III
Image of
23Oct2019



SAR Image
Polarisation:
VV

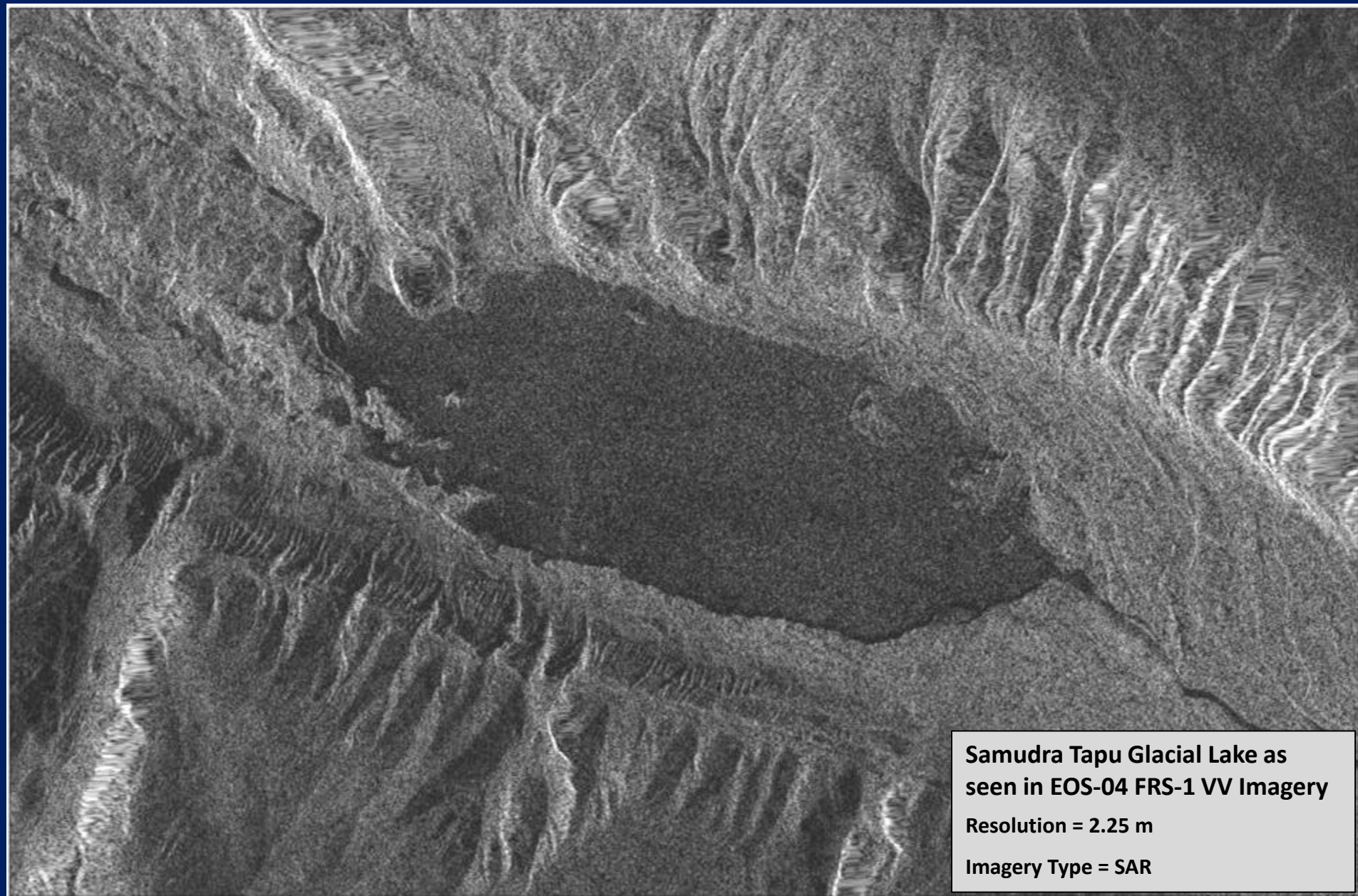
Glacial Lakes under Frozen Conditions

IRS-P6
LISS-III
Image of
23Oct2019



SAR Image
Polarisation:VV

Glacial Lakes under Frozen Conditions



**Samudra Tapu Glacial Lake as
seen in EOS-04 FRS-1 VV Imagery**

Resolution = 2.25 m

Imagery Type = SAR

Glacial Lakes under Frozen Conditions



Ice covered Glacial Lakes as
seen in EOS-04 FRS-2 VV Imagery

Resolution = 4.5 m

Imagery Type = SAR

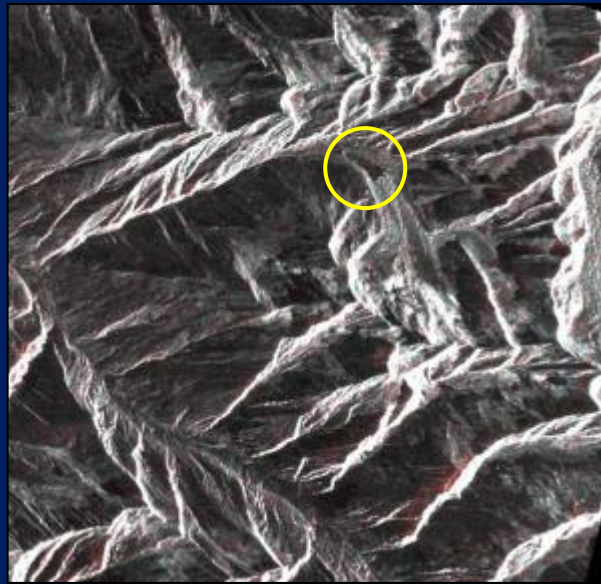
Glacial Lakes under Snow Cover



AWiFS data of 07 Sep 2004

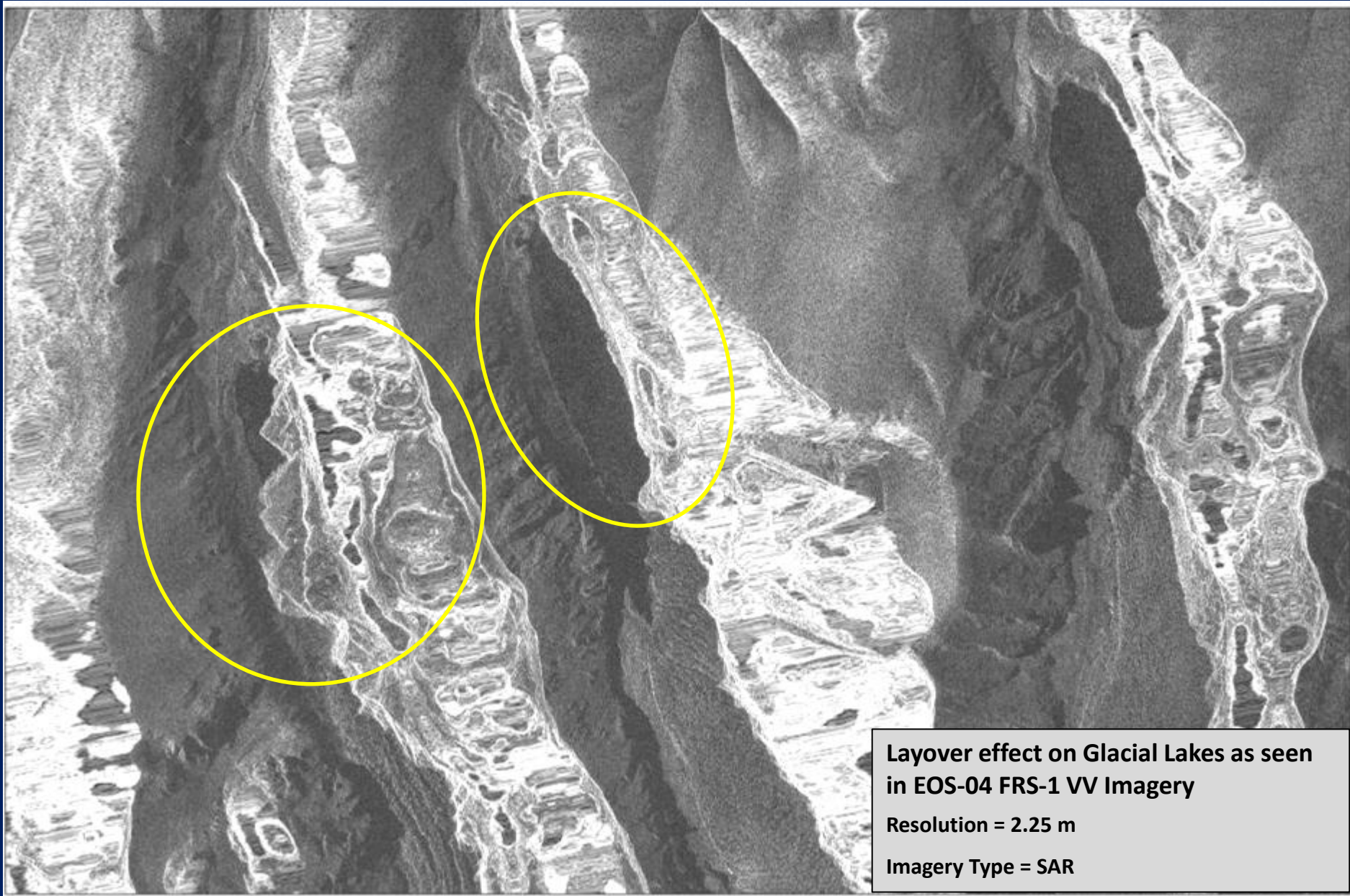


AWiFS data of 17 Feb 2006



SAR data of 24 Feb 2006

Problems in Glacial Lake Identification with SAR data

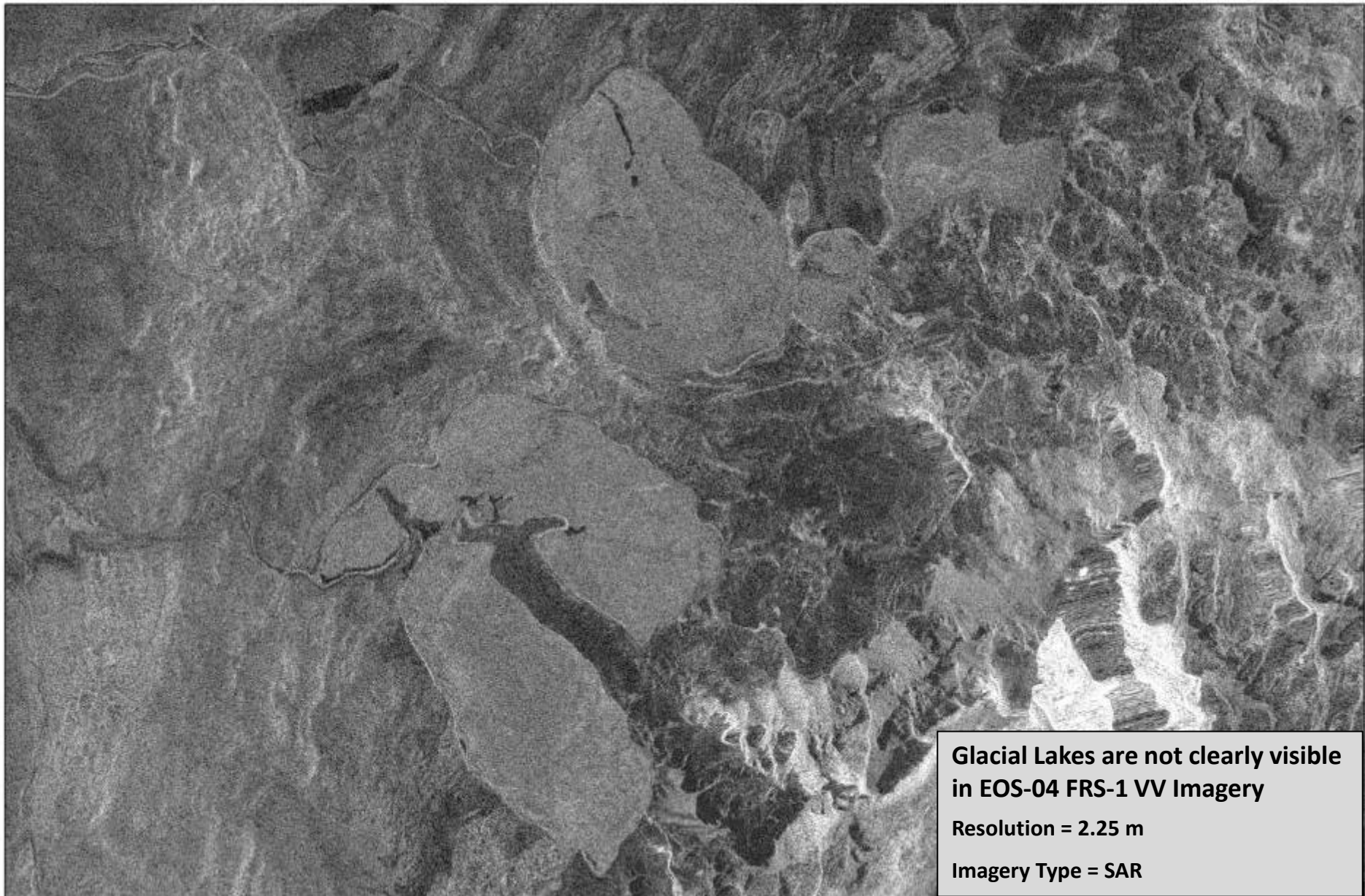


Layover effect on Glacial Lakes as seen
in EOS-04 FRS-1 VV Imagery

Resolution = 2.25 m

Imagery Type = SAR

Problems in Glacial Lake Identification with SAR data

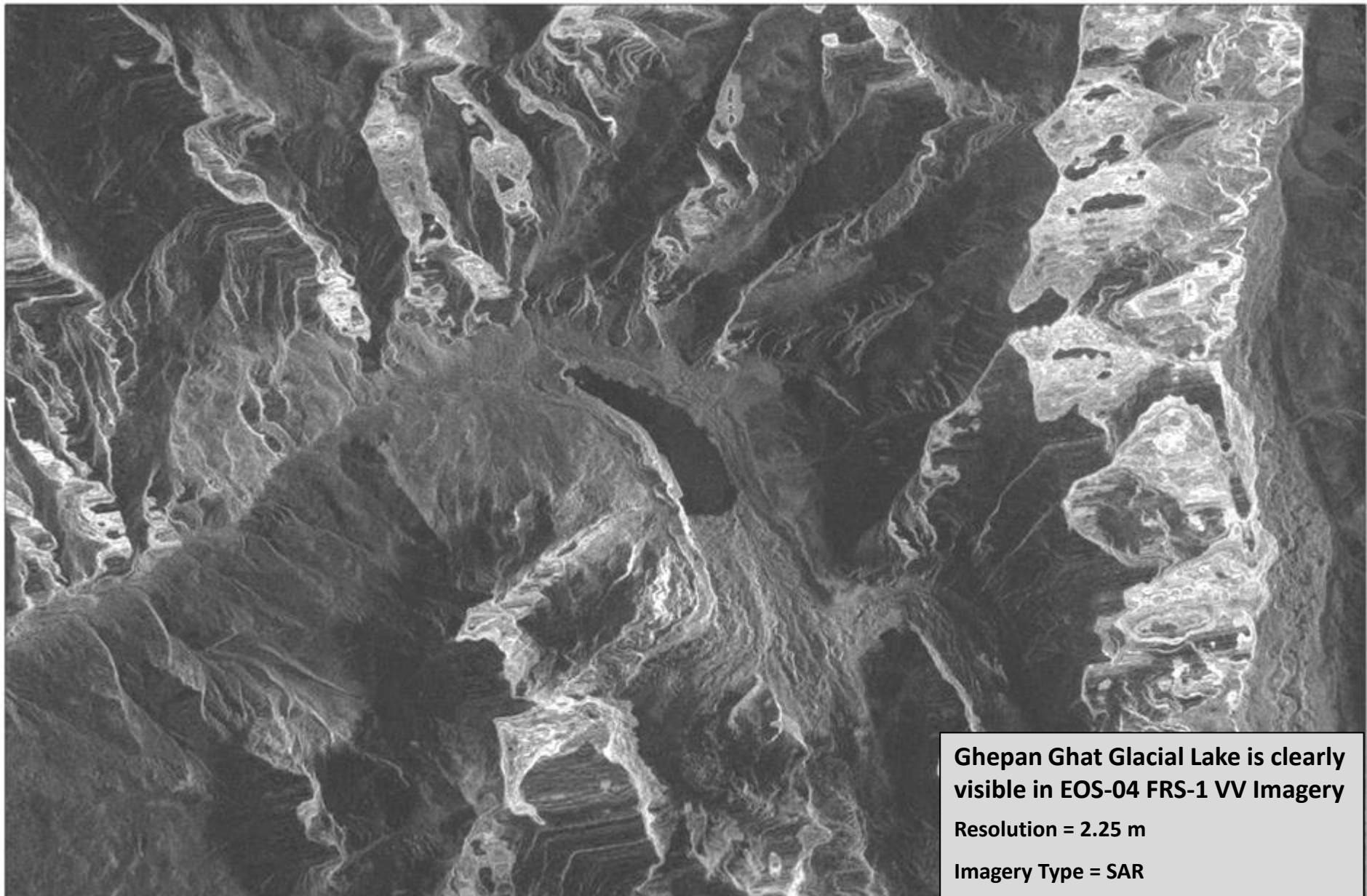


Glacial Lakes are not clearly visible
in EOS-04 FRS-1 VV Imagery

Resolution = 2.25 m

Imagery Type = SAR

Problems in Glacial Lake Identification with SAR data

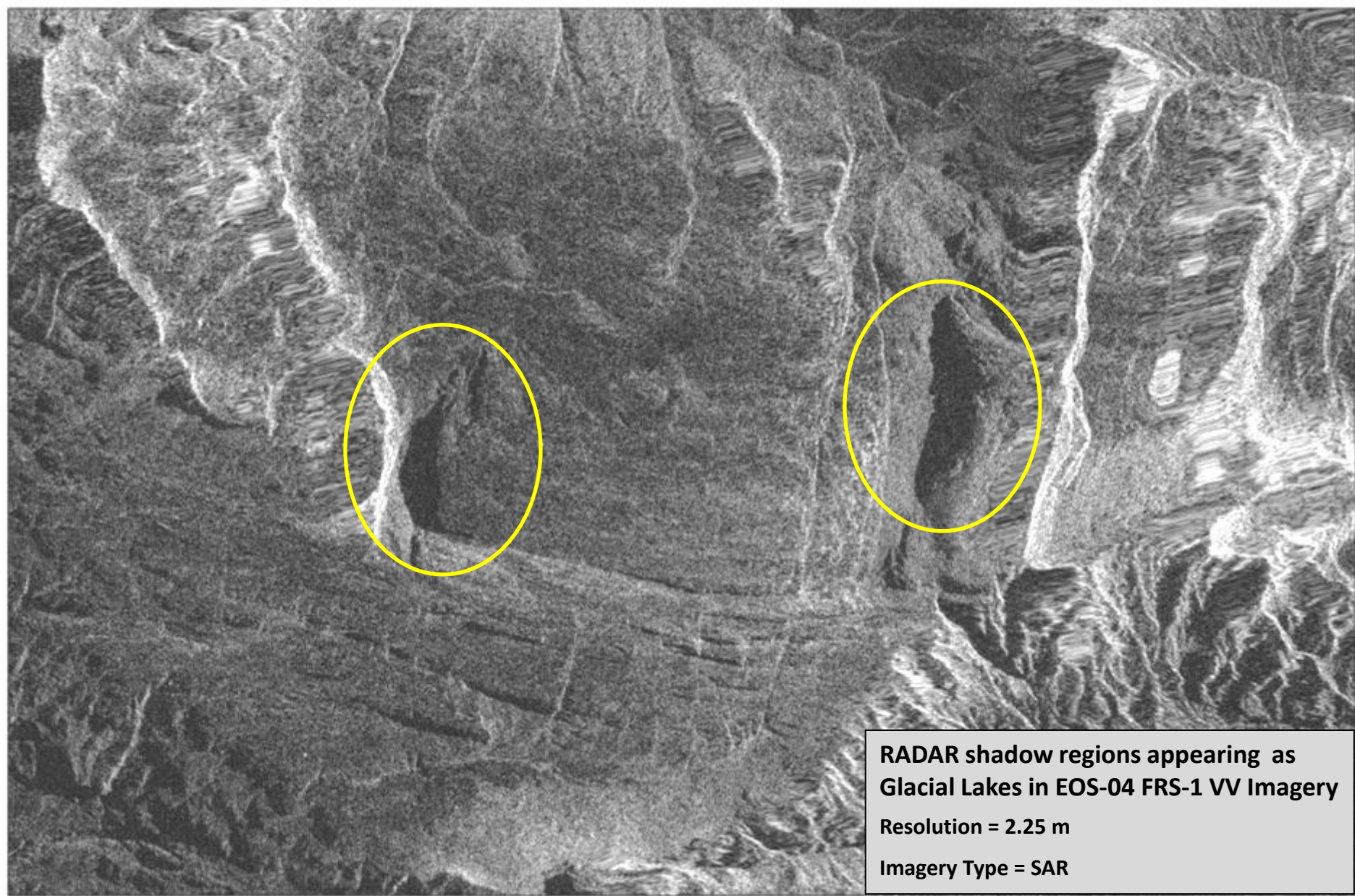


Ghepan Ghat Glacial Lake is clearly visible in EOS-04 FRS-1 VV Imagery

Resolution = 2.25 m

Imagery Type = SAR

Problems in Glacial Lake Identification with SAR data

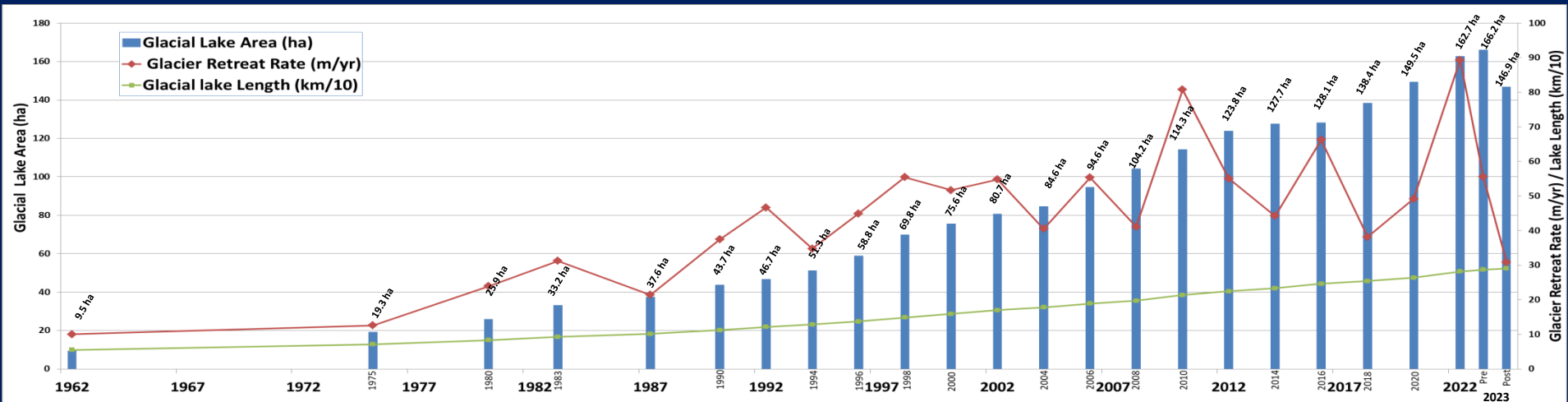
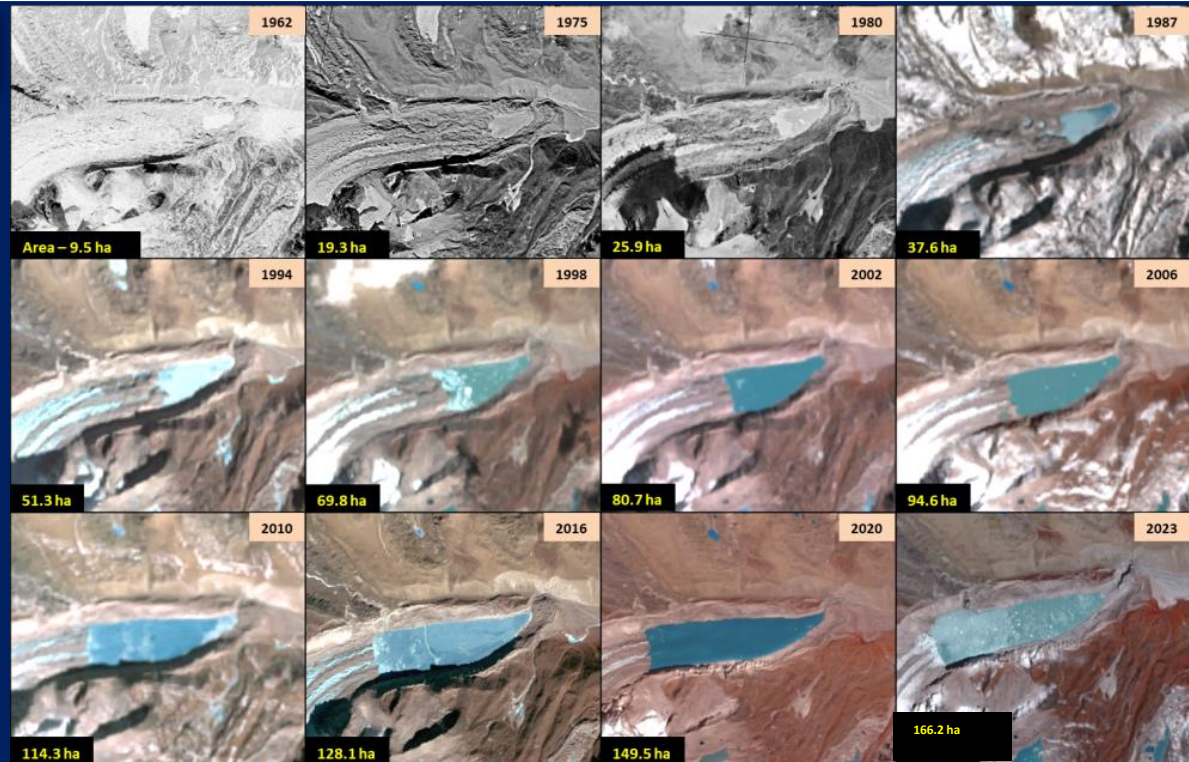


**RADAR shadow regions appearing as
Glacial Lakes in EOS-04 FRS-1 VV Imagery**
Resolution = 2.25 m
Imagery Type = SAR

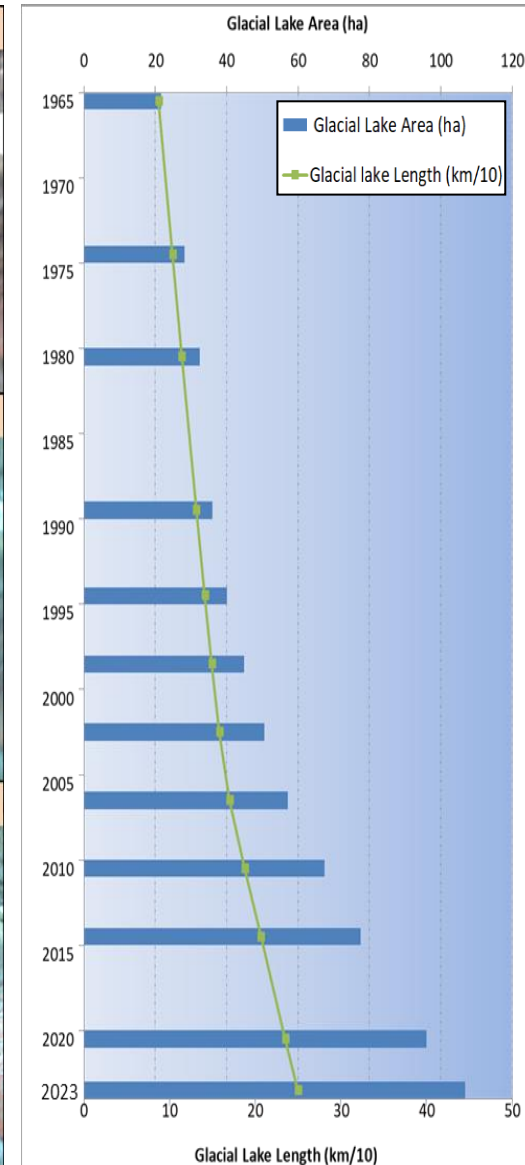
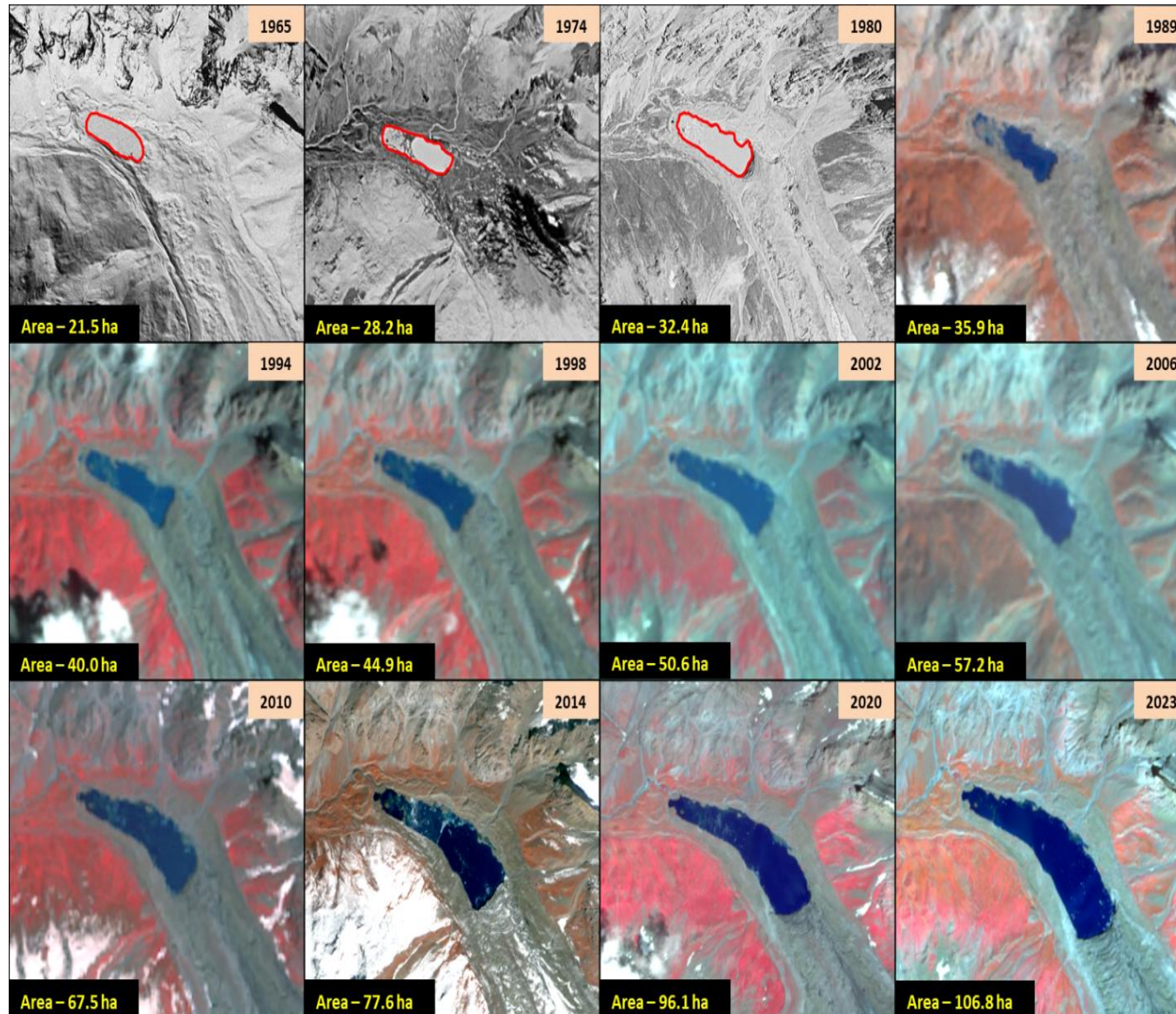
Monitoring of Glacier Lakes

Monitoring of Glacial Lakes

- ❖ Long term monitoring of South Lhonak glacial lake in Sikkim State, India



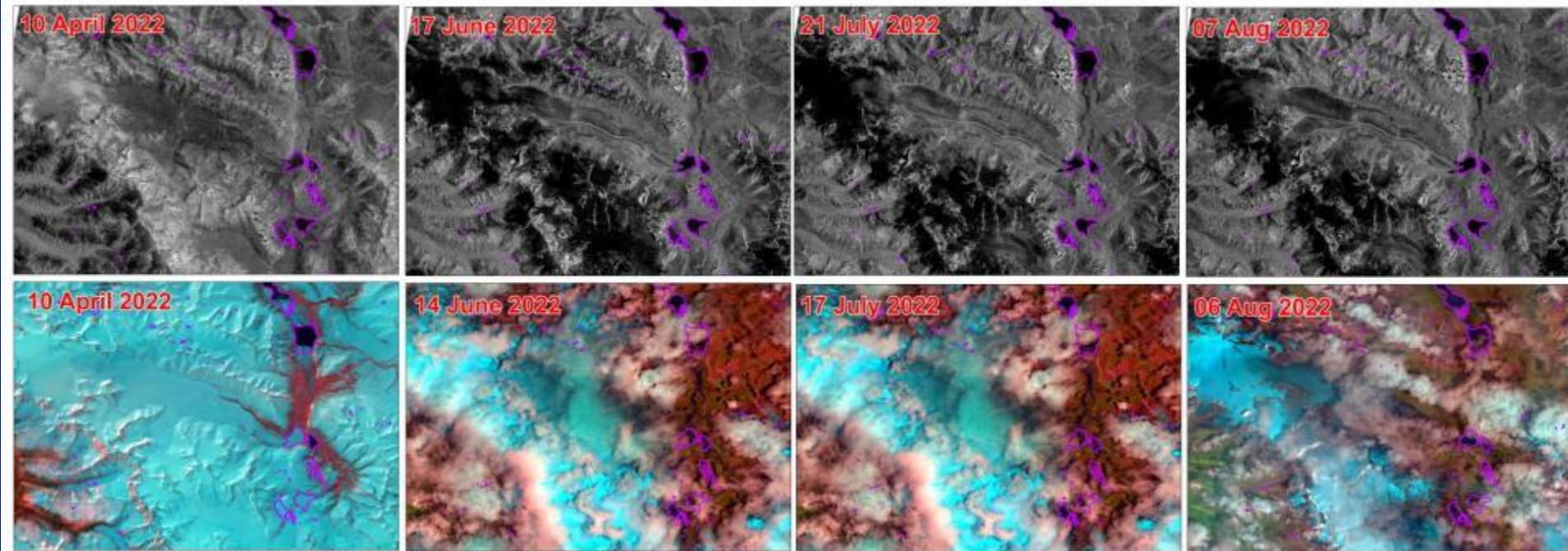
Ghepang Ghat Glacial Lake, India



Glacier Retreat Rate: 30m/yr; Lake Expansion Rate: 400%

Glacial Lake (GL) monitoring using EOS-04 satellite data

EOS-04 MRS data Time series with corresponding Sen-2 imagery



EOS-04 Multi-temporal SAR imagery corresponding optical imagery showing Glacial Lakes in part of Lohit Sub-basin in Brahmaputra basin.

EOS-04
HH pol
MRS mode

Sentinel-2A/2B

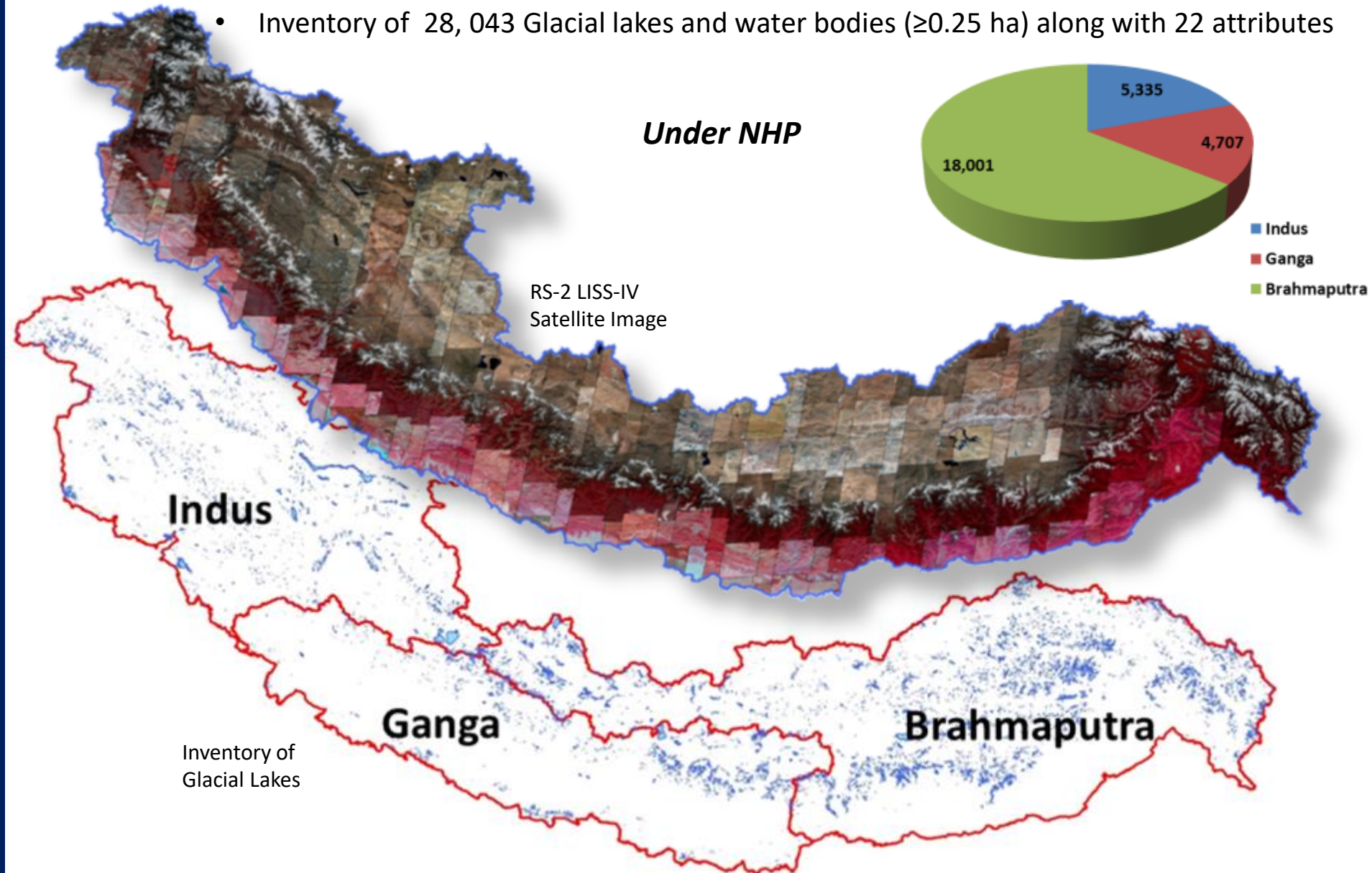
■ Red: SWIR
■ Green: Red
■ Blue: Green
 Glacial Lakes Outlines

Updated Database of Himalayan Glacier Lakes

- Recent GLOF events like Pareechu(2005), Kedarnath(2013) created havoc for the people living in the downstream reaches
- These events indicate even small glacial lakes can have devastating effect when combined with extreme rainfall events
- It is important to have inventory of small glacial lakes in entire Himalayas



- Resourcesat-2 LISS-IV data (450 sub-scenes) covering entire study area were procured
- Inventory of 28,043 Glacial lakes and water bodies (≥ 0.25 ha) along with 22 attributes



Attribute Data

Hydrological, Topographical and other attributes for Glacial Lakes

S.No	Database Fields	Type	Format / Unit	Lake Attribute
1	ID No	String	Text	0152H1103771
2	Toposheet 250K	String	Text	52H
3	Toposheet 50K	String	Text	52H11
4	Latitude*	Float	Decimal Degree	32.499
5	Longitude*	Float	Decimal Degree	77.547
6	Basin	String	Text	Indus
7	Subbasin	String	Text	Chenab
8	River	String	Text	Chandra River
9	Type (GL/WB)	String	Text	Glacial Lake
10	Name	String	Text	Samudra Tapu Lake
11	Glacial Lake Type	String	Text	M(e): End-moraine Dammed Lake
12	Surface Area	Float	ha	128.69
13	Length	Float	Km	2.381
14	Mean Width	Float	Km	0.821
15	Elevation	Integer	m (amsl)	4150
16	Aspect	String	Text	SE
17	Source of Database	String	Text	RS-2 LISS-IV
18	Date of Pass	Date	DDMMYYYY	05112016
19	Source of Elevation	String	Text	Cartosat DEM
20	Region	String	Text	India
21	State	String	Text	Himachal Pradesh
22	District	String	Text	Lahul & Spiti

Using inventory of glacial lakes database, Glacial Atlases were released

- ✓ Indus on 02-Dec-2020
- ✓ Ganga on 29-Jun-2021 and
- ✓ Brahmaputra on 05-Jul-2022
- ✓ IHR on 16-Mar-2023

Downloadable from

https://www.nrsc.gov.in/Atlas_Glacial_Lake
<https://nhp.mowr.gov.in/HomeNew/NHPIndexnew.aspx#>

GLACIAL LAKE ATLAS OF INDUS RIVER BASIN

Prepared under: National Hydrology Project



National Remote Sensing Centre
Indian Space Research Organisation
Department of Space, Government of India
Hyderabad - 500 037

November 2020

GLACIAL LAKE ATLAS OF GANGA RIVER BASIN

Prepared under: National Hydrology Project

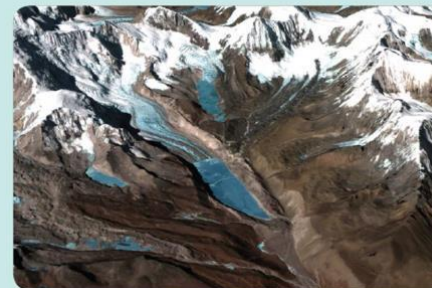


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May 2021

GLACIAL LAKE ATLAS OF BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER BASIN

Prepared under: National Hydrology Project

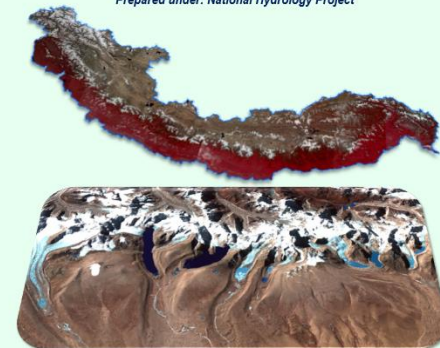


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Hyderabad - 500 037

July 2022

GLACIAL LAKE ATLAS OF INDIAN HIMALAYAN RIVER BASINS

Prepared under: National Hydrology Project



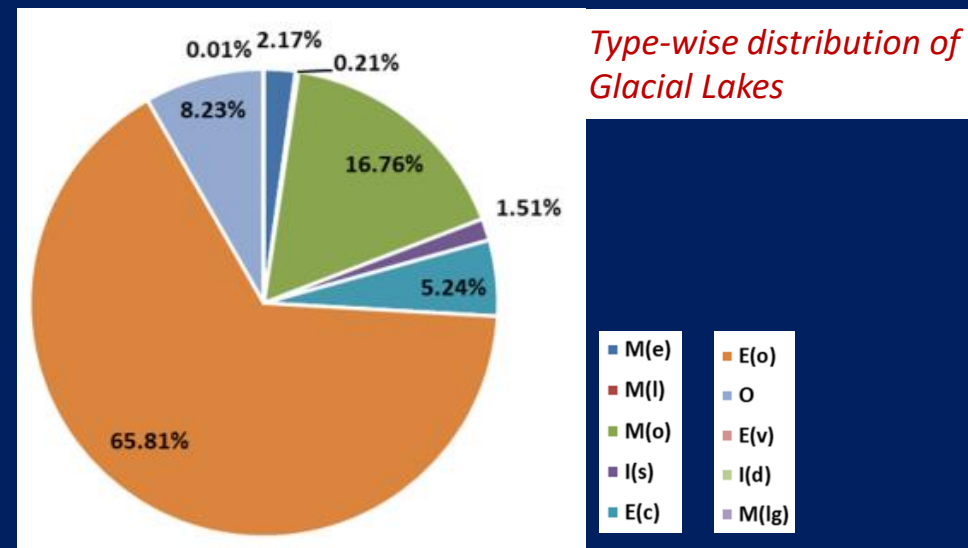
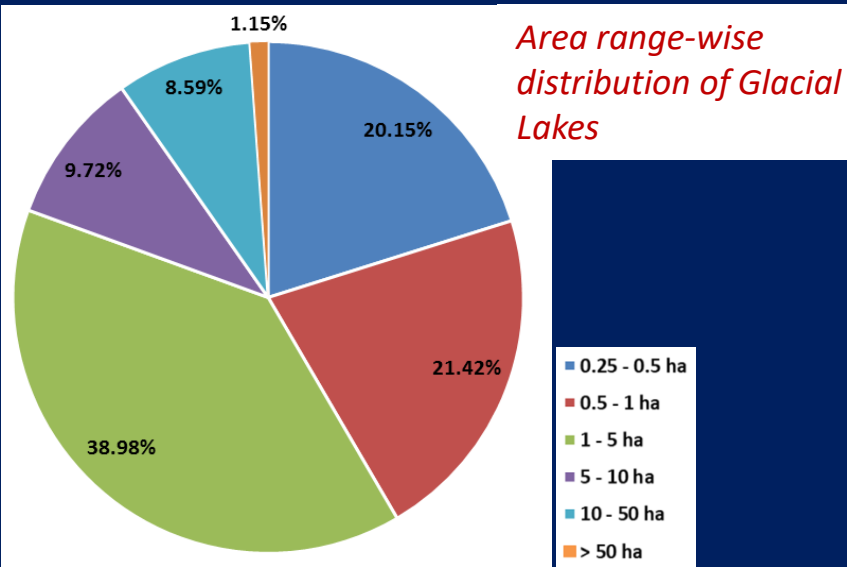
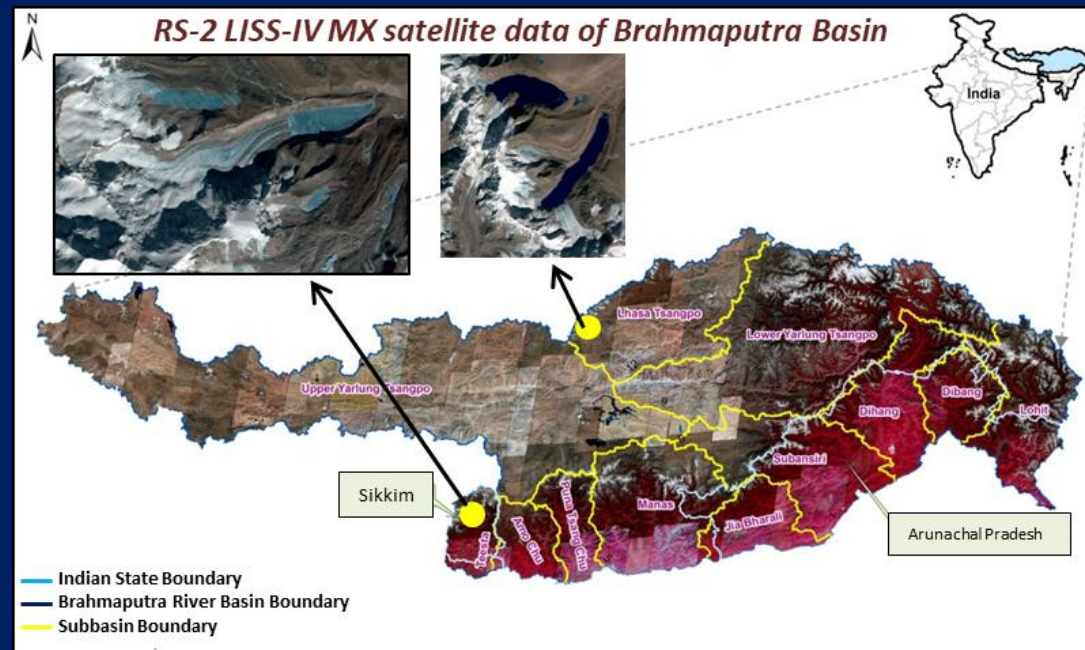
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March 2023

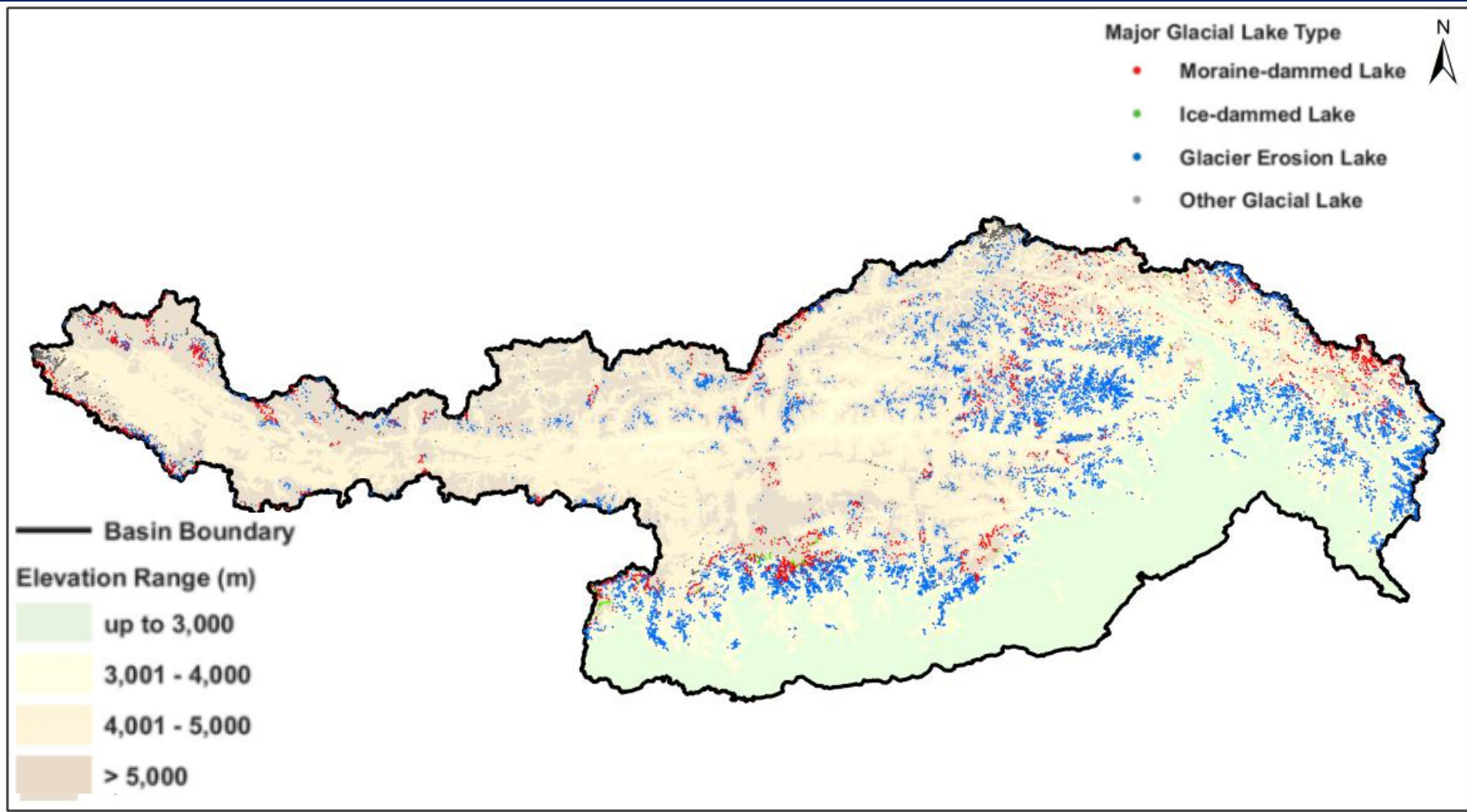
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 - 5.3 Inter Comparison of Subbasins
 - 5.4 India Level Statistics
 - 5.5 Indian State's and UT's Statistics
 - 5.6 Trans boundary Region Statistics
 6. Index of Map Sheets
- Annexure: List of 3,502 lakes (>5ha) with attributes

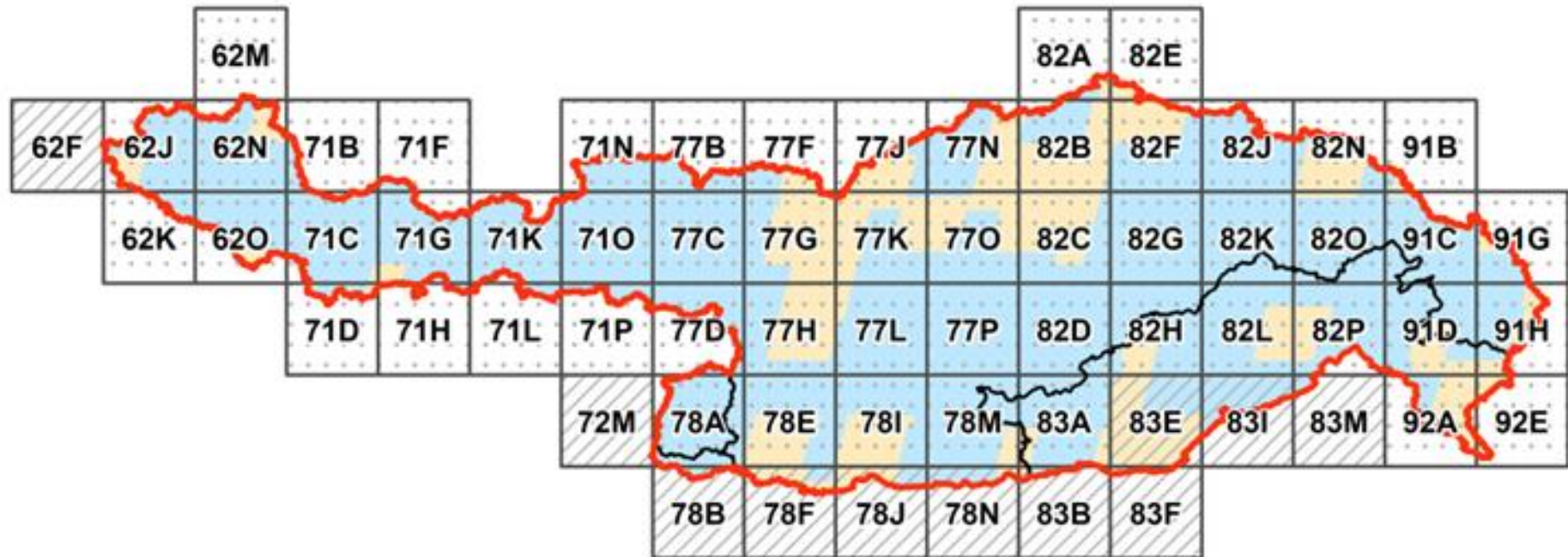
Glacial Lake Atlas of Brahmaputra River Basin



Types of Glacial Lakes in Brahmaputra Basin



Maps of Brahmaputra River Basin

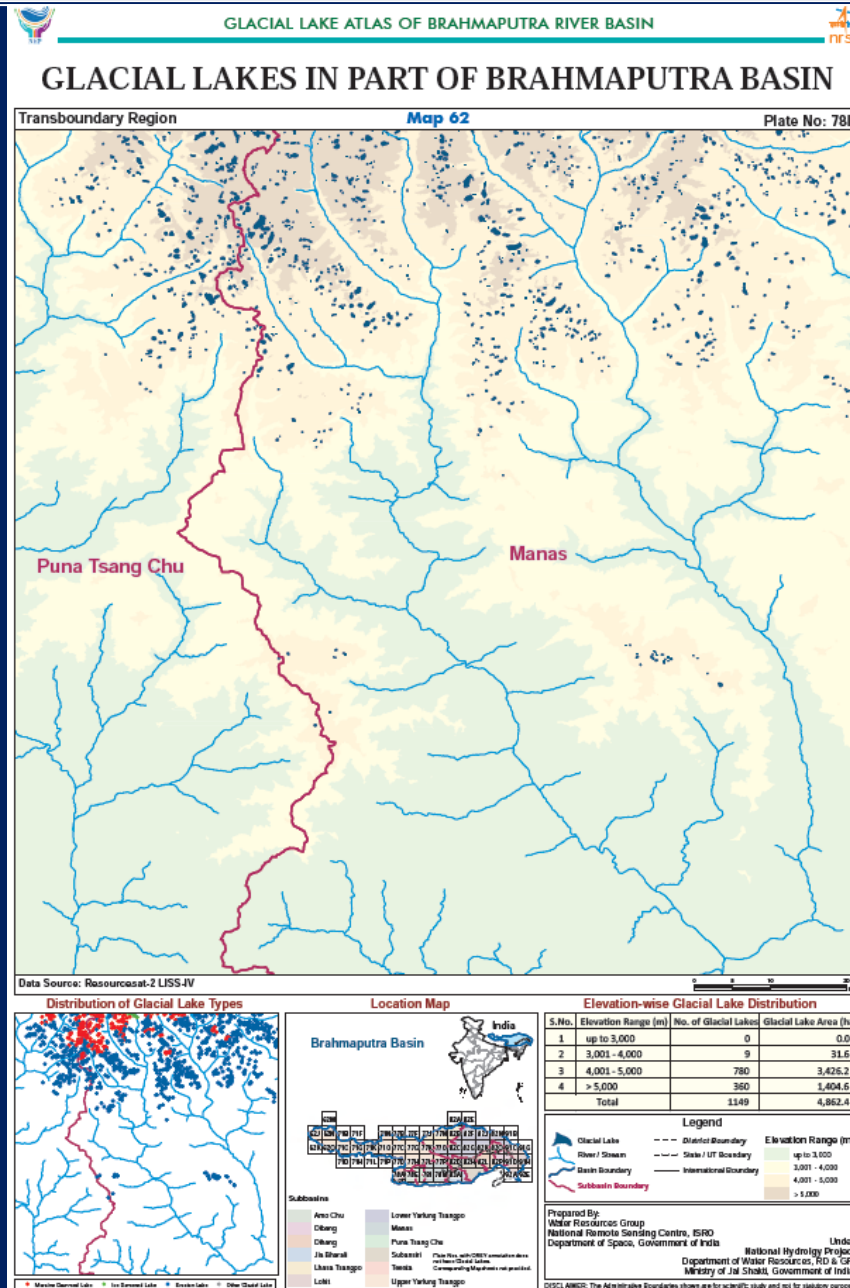


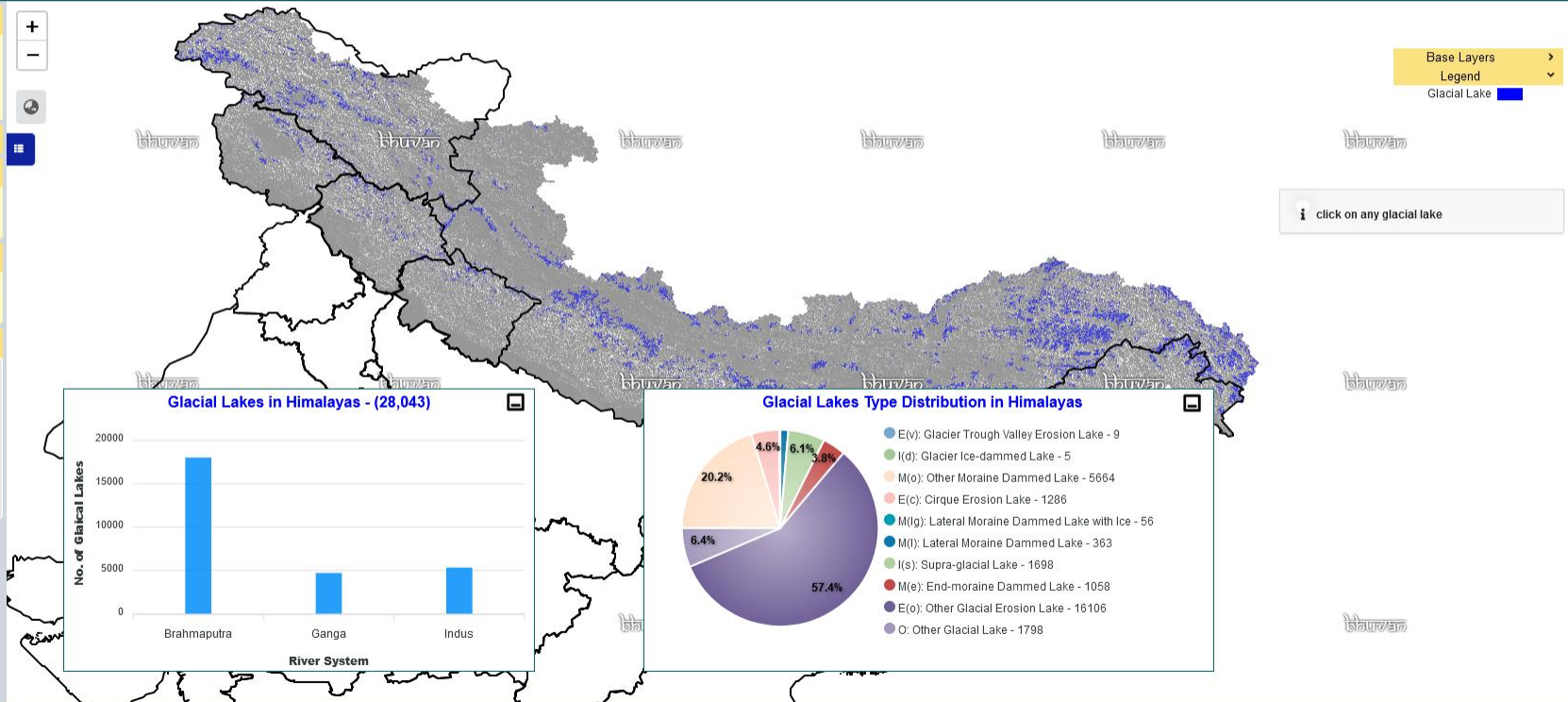
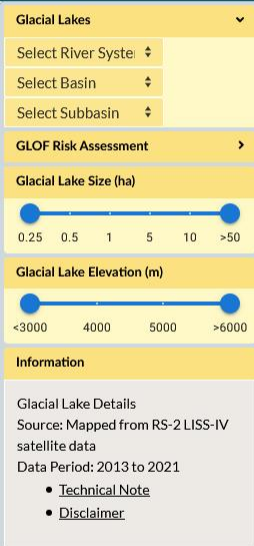
Legend

- Brahmaputra River Basin Boundary
- Indian State Boundary
- SOI 250K Toposheet No. (65)**
- ... Sheet Contain Glacial Lake (54)
- Prior to 2016
- 2016-21
- Does not contain Glacial Lake (11)

Sheetwise
Statistics

Part of Bhutan





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https://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in/nhp/webgis-glacials/map

Getting Started https://mail1.nrsc.gov... http://192.168.241.246... CHSS - Login

Himalayan Glacial Lakes Information System

Indian Geo-Platform of ISRO

NHP Home GLOF Home Objective Atlas Reports Download Products

GLOF Geoportal

Glacial Lakes

Brahmaputra

Manas

Mangde and Cham

GLOF Risk Assessment

Glacial Lake Size (ha)

0.25 0.5 1 5 10 >50

Glacial Lake Elevation (m)

<3000 4000 5000 >6000

Information

Glacial Lake Details

Source: Mapped from RS-2 LISS-IV satellite data

Data Period: 2013 to 2021

- Technical Note
- Disclaimer

Glacial Lakes in Mangde and Chamkhar Chu (Manas / Brahmaputra)

No. of Glacial Lakes

Area (ha)

<=0.5 0.5-1.0 1.0-5 5-10 10-50 >50

Glacial Lakes Type Distribution in Mangde and Chamkhar Chu (Manas / Brahmaputra)

E(c): Cirque Erosion Lake - 101

E(o): Other Glacial Erosion Lake - 531

I(s): Supra-glacial Lake - 38

M(e): End-moraine Dammed Lake - 12

M(l): Lateral Moraine Dammed Lake - 3

M(o): Other Moraine Dammed Lake - 224

Base Layers

Legend

Glacial Lake

click on any glacial lake

National Remote Sensing Centre

Last updated on 18 July 2023

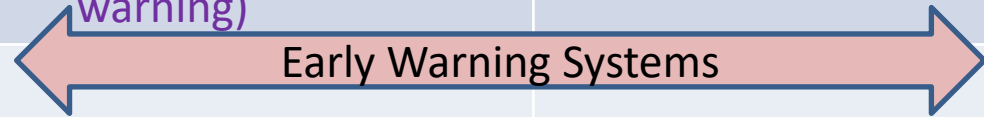
Contact Us

33°C Partly sunny 13:41 17-08-2024

Structural measures
Non-structural measures

Options for Risk Management of Glacial Lakes

	Reduction of Hazard	Reduction of Exposure	Reduction of Vulnerability
Short term measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower of lake level by Siphoning or pumping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation (based on monitoring / Early warning) 	
Long term measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artificial drainage channel Reinforcement / increase of height of dam Enhancement of river cross section / protection from erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial planning according to hazard maps Protective structures (e.g. retention or deflection dams) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information (capacity & data) Institutional setup Economic diversity Disaster relief



Outlet channel with reinforced dam reconstruction at the moraine dammed lake Laguna Cuchillacocha, Peru



Artificial Channel Enlargement of Imja Lake, Nepal, 26 September 2016

Source: Guidelines on Management of GLOF



THANK YOU